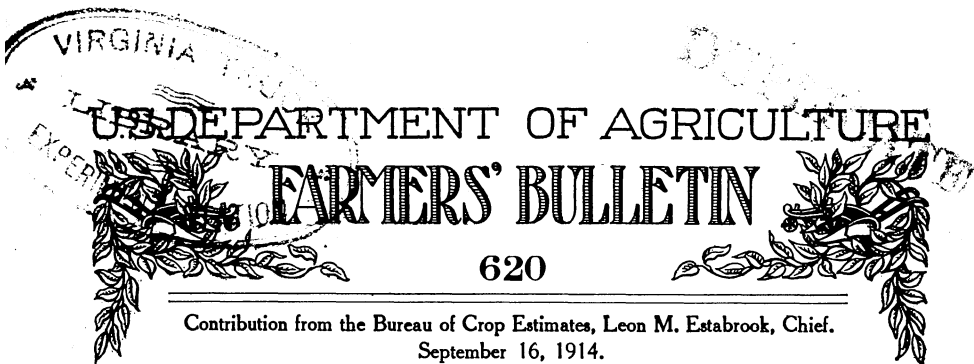


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## THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

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### TIME OF ISSUANCE AND SCOPE OF OCTOBER CROP REPORTS.

A report showing the condition of the cotton crop on September 25 will be issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture on Friday, October 2, at 12 noon (eastern time), the date announced for the Census Bureau's report of cotton ginned. An act of Congress requires that the condition reports of the cotton crop shall be issued on the same day in October each year as the first ginner's report of actual cotton ginned. This will be the last regular cotton condition report of the season. The estimate of total production will be made in December.

On Wednesday, October 7, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern time), there will be issued a crop summary, as follows: Condition, either on October 1 or at time of harvest, of corn, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, flaxseed, apples, rice; yield per acre, total production (preliminary estimate), and quality of spring wheat, oats, and barley.

A supplemental report will be issued, giving a general review of the crop situation as of October 1, which will include the following crops: Condition, either on October 1 or at time of harvest, of clover seed, sweet potatoes, grapes, pears, cranberries, oranges, lemons, sugar cane, sorghum, sugar beets, peanuts; production, compared with a full crop (by percentages), of alfalfa seed, millet, kafir corn, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, beans, hemp, broom corn; average yield per acre and quality of hops.

### GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1914.

The month of August was generally favorable for crops in the Southern States and unfavorable in the Northern States. Important losses are shown in corn and spring wheat, and wonderful improvement shown in cotton. The net result is a slight decline, the composite condition of all crops September 1 being 2.1 per cent below

the 10-year September 1 average, whereas the August 1 condition was 2 per cent below the August 1 10-year average. Prospects are for crop yields averaging 4.9 per cent better than last year, which was a poor crop year.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

TABLE 1.—*Estimated condition and acreage of specified crops: Total for the United States.*

Crop.	Condition in percentage of normal.				Acreage, 1914.	
	Sept. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1913.	Sept. 1, 10-y. av.	Aug. 1, 1914.	Per cent of 1913.	Acres.
Winter wheat.....					111.6	35,387,000
Spring wheat.....	168.0	175.3	176.6	75.5	97.3	17,990,000
All wheat.....					106.4	53,377,000
Corn.....	71.7	65.1	79.4	74.8	99.3	105,067,000
Oats.....	175.8	174.0	179.1	79.4	100.0	38,383,000
Barley.....	182.4	173.4	180.2	85.3	100.4	7,528,000
Rye.....					99.1	2,533,000
Buckwheat.....	87.1	75.4	85.4	88.8	98.9	796,000
White potatoes.....	75.8	69.9	78.0	79.0	101.1	3,708,000
Sweet potatoes.....	81.8	81.4	85.2	75.5	94.9	593,000
Tobacco.....	71.4	74.5	80.6	66.5	94.6	1,151,000
Flax.....	72.9	74.9	80.4	82.1	84.1	1,927,000
Rice.....	88.9	88.0	88.7	87.6	85.2	704,800
Hay (tame).....					86.7	48,400,000
Cotton.....	78.0	68.2	73.4	76.4	98.7	36,960,000
Apples.....	61.9	47.7	53.6	61.3		

<sup>1</sup> Condition at time of harvest.

<sup>2</sup> Condition 25th of preceding month.

TABLE 2.—*Estimated yields indicated by the condition of specified crops on Sept. 1, 1914, final yields in preceding years, for comparison, and farm price Sept. 1, 1914: Total for the United States.*

Crop.	Yield per acre.		Total production (in millions of bushels).				Farm price Sept. 1.		
	1914 <sup>1</sup>	1909-1913 average.	1914 <sup>1</sup>		1913, final.	1909-1913 average, final.	1914	1913	1909-1913 average.
			September forecast.	August forecast.					
	Bush.	Bush.					Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Winter wheat.....	19.1	15.6	675	675	523	441			
Spring wheat.....	12.2	13.3	221	236	240	245			
All wheat.....	16.8	14.7	896	911	763	686	93.3	77.1	87.7
Corn.....	24.9	25.9	2,598	2,634	2,447	2,708	81.5	75.4	71.2
Oats.....	29.1	30.6	1,116	1,153	1,122	1,131	42.3	39.3	39.1
Barley.....	26.3	24.3	200	203	178	182	52.5	55.2	50.5
Rye.....	16.8	16.1	43	43	41	35	75.4	63.0	71.4
Buckwheat.....	21.5	20.5	17	17	14	17	79.8	70.0	74.0
White potatoes.....	98.0	97.1	371	370	332	357	74.9	75.3	79.7
Sweet potatoes.....	93.0	92.7	55	50	59	58	92.7		
Tobacco.....lbs.	729.0	815.1	862	791	954	996			
Flax.....	8.0	7.8	15	17	18	20	139.3	127.8	167.4
Rice.....	34.5	33.3	24	24	26	24			
Hay (tame)..... tons.	1.42	1.34	69	69	64	66	\$11.91	\$11.89	\$12.04
Apples..... bush.			220	210	145	176	\$68.6	\$75.2	\$72.4

<sup>1</sup> Interpreted from condition reports.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimate.

<sup>3</sup> Average Aug. 15.

TABLE 3.—*Growing condition of specified crops Sept. 1, expressed in percentages of their 10-year average (not the normal) on Sept. 1, and the improvement (+) or decline (—) during August: Total for the United States.*

Crop.	Condi- tion in percent- age of 10-year aver- age, Sept. 1.	Change during August.	Crop.	Condi- tion in percent- age of 10-year aver- age, Sept. 1.	Change during August.	Crop.	Condi- tion in percent- age of 10-year aver- age, Sept. 1.	Change during August.
Peaches <sup>1</sup> .....	116.0	.....	Millet.....	103.4	+2.6	Sorghum.....	97.0	+ 5.6
Apples.....	115.5	+ 2.2	Sugar beets.....	103.0	-0.4	Lima beans.....	96.9	+ 6.0
Cranberries.....	115.3	.....	Barley.....	102.7	-1.2	Clover seed.....	96.5	.....
Cantaloupes <sup>1</sup> .....	108.1	.....	Buckwheat.....	102.0	+2.3	Sweet potatoes.....	96.0	+ 8.7
Grapes.....	107.8	+ 3.1	Oranges.....	101.5	-0.7	Oats.....	95.8	- 2.3
Kafir corn.....	107.2	+ 3.4	Peanuts.....	101.4	+4.3	Sugar cane.....	91.8	+ 6.5
Cotton.....	106.3	+10.8	Beans (dry).....	101.1	-0.7	Flax.....	90.7	- 8.7
Hay.....	106.0	.....	Rice.....	100.2	+1.1	Corn.....	90.3	- 1.0
Watermelons <sup>1</sup> .....	105.8	.....	Tomatoes.....	97.5	+4.0	Spring wheat.....	88.8	- 5.5
Lemons.....	105.6	+ 0.2	Potatoes.....	97.2	+2.1	Tobacco.....	88.6	+ 7.0
Alfalfa <sup>1</sup> .....	105.2	.....	Cabbages.....	97.1	+1.9	Hemp.....	88.5	+ 6.3
Pears.....	105.0	+ 5.3	Onions.....	97.0	+3.6	Hops.....	88.5	-11.5
Broomcorn.....	104.1	+ 4.1						

<sup>1</sup> Production compared with full crop.

TABLE 4.—*Combined condition of all crops (100 = average), and change during August, by States.*

State.	Com- bined condi- tion (per cent).	Change.	State.	Com- bined condi- tion (per cent).	Change.	State.	Com- bined condi- tion (per cent).	Change.
Maine.....	108.8	- 0.3	Ohio.....	96.2	+ 0.1	Texas.....	104.8	+15.5
New Hampshire.....	108.0	- 5.9	Indiana.....	86.3	- 0.6	Oklahoma.....	102.3	+ 9.0
Vermont.....	96.8	- 1.6	Illinois.....	81.6	- 2.3	Arkansas.....	92.5	+ 9.0
Massachusetts.....	111.2	+ 4.9	Michigan.....	108.1	- 1.2	Montana.....	91.5	- 4.6
Rhode Island.....	106.0	+10.2	Wisconsin.....	101.8	- 5.5	Wyoming.....	99.5	+ 0.6
Connecticut.....	108.8	+ 5.3	Minnesota.....	91.0	- 3.4	Colorado.....	106.5	- 5.7
New York.....	103.7	+ 0.3	Iowa.....	97.3	- 7.4	New Mexico.....	111.3	- 1.7
New Jersey.....	106.7	+ 2.6	Missouri.....	80.8	- 8.2	Arizona.....	97.7	- 3.3
Pennsylvania.....	103.2	- 1.7	North Dakota.....	98.9	- 8.5	Utah.....	98.7	- 6.5
Delaware.....	105.7	+ 0.5	South Dakota.....	95.4	+ 1.4	Nevada.....	118.9	+14.1
Maryland.....	110.2	- 1.6	Nebraska.....	99.7	- 5.9	Idaho.....	95.0	- 5.1
Virginia.....	85.6	- 7.1	Kansas.....	118.7	- 4.2	Washington.....	102.4	- 0.8
West Virginia.....	86.4	+ 1.3	Kentucky.....	90.4	+11.1	Oregon.....	94.2	- 6.4
North Carolina.....	101.1	+ 1.5	Tennessee.....	94.3	+10.2	California.....	108.5	+ 0.1
South Carolina.....	99.9	+ 3.2	Alabama.....	98.3	+ 4.0			
Georgia.....	103.3	+ 5.1	Mississippi.....	98.9	+ 3.2	United States.....	97.9	- 0.1
Florida.....	100.0	+ 1.7	Louisiana.....	96.2	+ 3.9			

#### COTTON CONDITION AUGUST 25, 1914, WITH COMPARISON.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents, that the condition of the cotton crop on August 25 was 78 per cent of a normal, as compared with 76.4 on July 25, 1914, 68.2 on August 25, 1913, 74.8 on August 25, 1912, and 73.4, the average on August 25 of the past 10 years.

TABLE 5.—*Condition of the cotton crop and farm price, by States.*

State.	Aug. 25, 1914.	July 25, 1914.	Aug. 25.			Farm price.			
			1913	1912	10-year aver- age.	Sept. 1, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1914.	Sept. 1—	
								1913	1912
Virginia.....	86	89	80	80	81	9.6	12.2	12.6	11.1
North Carolina.....	82	86	78	75	77	9.6	12.5	11.8	11.5
South Carolina.....	77	79	77	73	76	8.7	12.9	11.7	11.7
Georgia.....	81	82	76	70	76	7.9	12.9	11.7	11.4
Florida.....	83	86	81	73	78	13.0	17.0	14.0	14.0
Alabama.....	77	81	72	75	74	8.5	12.8	11.6	11.1
Mississippi.....	75	79	69	70	73	9.1	12.5	12.0	11.5
Louisiana.....	66	76	67	74	68	10.0	12.2	11.8	11.0
Texas.....	79	71	64	76	70	8.3	12.0	11.9	11.1
Arkansas.....	75	72	72	77	76	10.0	11.7	11.7	11.2
Tennessee.....	76	73	80	76	82	10.1	12.5	11.8	11.1
Missouri.....	72	75	72	78	83	8.0	12.1	11.5	9.2
Oklahoma.....	80	75	45	84	73	8.8	12.0	11.7	11.5
California.....	98	100	96	95					
United States.....	78.0	76.4	68.2	74.8	73.4	8.7	12.4	11.8	11.3

TABLE 6.—*Condition of the cotton crop monthly and the estimated yield per acre for the past 10 years.*

## TOTAL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	May 25.	June 25.	July 25.	Aug. 25.	Sept. 25.	Yield per acre.
1913.....	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	<i>Lbs. lint.</i> 182.0
1912.....	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	190.9
1911.....	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	207.7
1910.....	82.0	80.7	75.5	72.1	65.9	170.7
1909.....	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	154.3
1908.....	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	194.9
1907.....	70.5	72.0	75.0	72.7	67.7	178.3
1906.....	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	202.5
1905.....	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	186.1
1904.....	83.0	88.0	91.6	84.1	75.8	204.9
Average, 1904-13.....	80.4	80.7	80.0	73.4	68.5	187.2

## TREND OF PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 2.7 per cent during August; in the past 6 years the price level has decreased during August 2.4 per cent.

On September 1 the index figure of crop prices was about 3.7 per cent higher than a year ago, 2.7 per cent higher than 2 years ago, and 3.9 per cent higher than the average of the past 6 years on September 1.

The level of prices paid to producers of the United States for meat animals increased 3.0 per cent during the month from July 15 to August 15. This compares with an average advance from July 15 to August 15 in the past four years of 0.8 per cent.

On August 15 the average (weighted) price of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—was \$7.63 per 100 pounds, which compares with \$7.20 a year ago, \$6.56 two years ago, \$5.87 three years ago, and \$6.67 four years ago on August 15.

A tabulation of prices is shown on pages 32 and 33.

### SUGAR-BEET PROSPECTS.

The condition of sugar beets September 1 was 92.5 per cent of a normal. This forecasts a yield per acre of about 10.4 tons. The actual outturn will likely be above or below this amount according as conditions at harvest are better or worse than usual. A yield of 10.4 tons on the estimated planted acreage, 520,600 acres, amounts to 5,414,000 tons, or 52,000 tons more than were indicated by the condition of the growing beets on August 1. But there is usually some abandonment of acreage, the average in recent years being 10 per cent. Assuming an average abandonment of 10 per cent, there would result about 4,873,000 tons of sugar beets. The production in 1913 was 5,659,000 tons, which produced 1,466,802,000 pounds of sugar.

### FLORIDA AND CALIFORNIA CROP REPORT.

TABLE 7.—*Crop conditions in Florida and California.*

Crop.	Florida.				California.				
	Condition Sept 1—			Condi- tion Aug. 1, 1914.	Condition Sept. 1—			Condi- tion Aug. 1, 1914.	
	1914	1913	1912		1914	1913	1912		
Oranges.....	87	89	97	87	89	76	87	88	
Lemons.....					92	61	89	91	
Limes.....	85	100	95	88					
Grapefruit.....	87	84	94	88					
Peaches, production <sup>1</sup> .....	75	45	79		94	65	85		
Peaches, quality.....	80	68	80		95	89	92		
Pears.....					84	73	85	84	
Watermelons <sup>1</sup> .....	74	79	80		95	82	86		
Cantaloupes <sup>1</sup> .....	68	73	68		97	86	89		
Apricots.....					80	65	83	77	
Prunes.....					74	70	89	73	
Olives.....					87	78	80	85	
Almonds.....					84	55	83	83	
Walnuts.....					84	77	86	82	
Velvet beans.....	88	92		86					
Grapes:									
For wine.....					89	80	87	93	
For raisins.....					90	75	85	91	
For table.....					91	80	87	93	

<sup>1</sup> Production compared with a full crop.

### HONEY PRODUCTION.

The results of the first inquiry of the Bureau of Crop Estimates on honey production are presented in Table 8. The figures given are based upon estimates received from the bureau's regular corps of correspondents and from a large special list of bee keepers. The number and character of the reports received insure that the figures given fairly reflect the relative yield per colony this year and last, with the one exception that the fall flow this autumn may increase somewhat the yields for 1914. The returns were particularly full and adequate from all of the important honey-producing sections.

The yield is based on the total honey surplus (removed or to be removed from the hive) divided by the number of colonies remaining at the close of last winter.

The honey yield in the white-clover belt of the central northern States has been very disappointing, especially when compared with the abundant yield last year and also with the unusually bright prospects early in the present year. Through many portions of this belt the crop failed entirely. The yields in the more northern States, where the dependence upon white clover is not so great, were fair, though generally somewhat under those of last year.

The yields in the important honey-producing regions of southern California and southern Texas were good. The alfalfa yield in Colorado and Utah was fair, though not equal to last year. The South Atlantic and east Gulf States have yields about the same as last year—near an average crop.

An interesting fact, developed by this inquiry, is that the proportion of comb and "chunk" honey is decreasing and that the extracted is increasing. Testimony from the producers of bee keepers' supplies is corroborative of this finding.

The practical failure of honey production in much of the white-clover belt should put bee keepers there on the alert to supplement the bees' scanty fall stores with sirup to prevent winter loss from starvation, unless the fall flow should prove unexpectedly abundant. Though the cost of sugar is high, a good colony of bees is worth much more than the cost of furnishing full stores for the winter.

A special report from Porto Rico shows continued large increases in the number of colonies of bees in that island, which fact is reflected in the phenomenal increase in export of honey and beeswax, the value of which has increased from about \$5,000 to \$100,000 during the past six years. A good strong colony in Porto Rico is expected to produce about 300 pounds of honey a year, the nectar flow, largely from flowering trees, being practically continuous throughout the year.

TABLE 8.—*Honey—Yield per colony and proportion of crop in comb, extract, and chunk, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Yield per colony.		Form of honey produced.					
	1914	1913	Proportions in 1914.			Proportions in 1909.		
			Comb.	Extract.	Chunk.	Comb.	Extract.	Chunk.
			Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.	Per ct.
	Lbs.	Lbs.						
Maine.....	45	38	80	15	5	80	20	0
New Hampshire.....	27	27						
Vermont.....	39	33	65.9	28.1	6	70	28.8	1.2
Massachusetts.....	25	31	66.9	32.4	0.7	86	12	2
Rhode Island.....	40	45	5	95	0	10	90	0
Connecticut.....	28	35	48	47	5	58	33	9
New York.....	20	37	47	50	3	60	38	2
New Jersey.....	10	40	25	75	0	65	35	0
Pennsylvania.....	35	45	65	29	6	74	21	5
Delaware.....	15	21						
Maryland.....	30	40	69	22	9	90	10	0
Virginia.....	30	38	87	12	1	93	7	0
West Virginia.....	25	20	57	38	5			
North Carolina.....	35	25	45	30	25	43	21	36
South Carolina.....	25	25						
Georgia.....	30	30	28	33	39	54	15	31
Florida.....	42	50	11	88	1	15	84	1
Ohio.....	17	50	66	32	2	68	29	3
Indiana.....	14	60	52	36	12	62	25	13
Illinois.....	12	60	42	56	2	53	46	1
Michigan.....	37	50	56	43	1	69	30	1
Wisconsin.....	45	60	41	58	1	28	71	1
Minnesota.....	35	60	36	63	1	52	48	0
Iowa.....	20	65	56	42	2	65	34	1
Missouri.....	5	30	32	38	30	41	35	24
North Dakota.....								
South Dakota.....	20	50	77	22	1	65	30	5
Nebraska.....	30	50	43	42	15	61	38	1
Kansas.....	25	25	67	28	5	78	19	3
Kentucky.....	8	40	49	33	18	50	27	23
Tennessee.....	30	30	31	23	46	26	19	55
Alabama.....	32	35	34	41	25	39	32	29
Mississippi.....	31	35	49	26	25	43	27	30
Louisiana.....	40	35	0	100	0			
Texas.....	55	35	4	51	45	1	40	59
Oklahoma.....	25	35	36	17	47	40	15	45
Arkansas.....	15	30	25	15	60	15	5	80
Montana.....	30	35						
Wyoming.....	75	75	92	8	0	5	95	0
Colorado.....	40	60	67	30	3	70	28	2
New Mexico.....	85	50	31	61	8	37	61	2
Arizona.....	63	70	6	94	0	10	90	0
Utah.....	65	70	17	83	0	0	100	0
Nevada.....	50	75						
Idaho.....	50	55	47	51	2	67	30	3
Washington.....	55	45	46	54	0	59	41	0
Oregon.....	45	40	64	34	2	50	38	4
California.....	75	36	18	79	3	20	79	1
United States.....	31.6	40.6	41.7	42.1	16.2	46.5	34.9	18.6

The receipts of butter and eggs at five primary markets, as reported to the Bureau of Crop Estimates, for August, 1914, were: Butter, 12,613,611 pounds; eggs, 319,873 cases. The average receipts for August during the five years 1910-1914 were: Butter, 13,569,915 pounds; eggs, 299,375 cases.



## CONFERENCE ON THE COTTON MARKETING SITUATION.

By CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief, Office of Markets.*

The proper marketing of the cotton crop, an unsolved problem even in times of peace, has been made infinitely more difficult and almost impossible by the war in Europe. The gravity of the situation, due to the interruption of the export business, not only to the cotton industry, but also to the whole business structure of the country, led Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to call a conference to advise with him as to remedial measures that might be taken. About 150 persons, representative of all of the interests in the cotton trade, were in attendance at the meetings at the Pan American Building on August 24 and 25, 1914.

Recently in normal years about two-thirds of the crop has gone abroad. The value of this export has amounted to from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 per year. Last year it approximated the latter figure, about 8,700,000 bales of our 14,000,000-bale crop going into foreign commerce, while roughly 5,300,000 bales were used at home. Of the quantity exported something less than 7,000,000 bales went to the countries now in a state of war. England, with takings of about 3,500,000 bales, is, of course our greatest customer. Germany directly imports considerably less than half that quantity and ranks second.

The problem so far as the United States is concerned is further complicated by the Indian and other crops, totaling between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 bales, many of which are without their usual market, thus necessarily adding to the pressure on the price of an international crop like cotton.

The disturbed and panicky spirit that appeared to some extent during the first day of the conference disappeared on the second. This change has been reflected in the country at large, not so much because of the things specifically accomplished by the meeting, as on account of the clearing away of a multitude of rather impractical and imprudent expedients that had been suggested and championed by various individuals and interests as remedies. It is rather characteristic of American business to lay to and do things as soon as it is clear what can be done under a given set of conditions.

Many estimates have been made as to the surplus of our crop that must be taken care of until better conditions prevail. The general opinion of the representatives of the producing, banking, manufacturing, and other interests at the conference indicated that a volume of from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales would have to be provided for in some way.

It is estimated that of the 143,000,000 spindles in the world, 50,000,000 are in countries that are at peace; 32,000,000 of these are in the United States and 18,000,000 in other countries. As there are 6,000,000 spindles in India working almost wholly on coarse goods,

and over 2,000,000 in Japan, there remain only 10,000,000 outside of these three countries.

Some American mills are closing down, others are working only part time, or with reduced force. They are buying naturally rather on a hand-to-mouth basis. Spinners, except in the distinctly standard lines, feel that they must have orders in hand to justify manufacture. The problem then from the standpoint of any help the mills can give is to get orders. No effort should be spared in this direction. The Department of Commerce is helping so far as lies within its authority in opening up new foreign markets, but private initiative must not wait for too much government help in such a situation.

If the quantity to be carried over until next year is to be reduced to a minimum, American mills must increase their production to at least full capacity of present spindles. Japan, with a total spindleage only about 200,000 greater than that of Georgia, is reported as working overtime. In the interruption of the movement of goods in the regular channels of trade, in common with all neutrals, the United States has suffered seriously and manufacturers and sales agencies have not yet been able to open up new markets. Furthermore, many cases are reported in which orders even from other countries on the American continent have been canceled. The closely intermingled commercial relations that exist are well shown by the fact that the cancellation of European orders for copper from Bolivia have brought about the cancellation of orders for cotton goods from certain American mills, resulting in at least one case in a complete shutdown.

A considerable part of the discussion during the conference had for its object the obtaining for State banks which are not under the control of the Comptroller of the Currency of the same privileges as are accorded to National banks. The Secretary of the Treasury made it perfectly clear that there is no legislation under which such action could be taken, even if it were considered desirable. However, it was pointed out that State banks would not be without relief on this account as they are largely customers of National banks which would be in a position to accept their paper.

So far as warehousing facilities are concerned, the discussion at the conference developed the general lack of adequate facilities for protecting the cotton crop. Certain of the States, notably Georgia, are rather well supplied, but there naturally exists no organization through whose instrumentality there can be brought about the complete utilization of the warehouses that we have. The opinion appeared to prevail among many in attendance at the conference that the passage of the warehouse legislation pending in Congress might assist somewhat in a more efficient utilization of present space.

There is a general absence of public bonded warehouses throughout the cotton belt because of the unusual number of defalcations and malfeasances that have occurred in the cotton-warehouse business.

Bonding companies have been loath to extend their surety in the cotton trade. Warehousing operations will be promoted to the greatest extent in those States whose laws afford most adequate protection for the surety companies. The prevention of fraud in the matter of warehouse receipts is more important than the question of the character of the warehouse itself. As pointed out in the conference, it is not necessary that cotton be stored in bonded, brick, frame, or corrugated-iron warehouses. A floor which will keep the cotton off the ground, a covering which will keep off the rain, and a fence and a guard that will prevent theft are all that are absolutely necessary in the way of buildings, though they do not represent the most desirable degree of protection. But protection against the fraudulent use of warehouse receipts is absolutely essential.

The conference itself to some extent and subsequent smaller conferences have developed the difficulties that are bound to arise in connection with the insuring of the large quantity of cotton which may be held over. The proper protection of say \$200,000,000 worth of cotton presents some difficult problems in insurance, especially in connection with warehousing. In normal times 60 per cent of the crop goes abroad and is covered by marine insurance from the time it is delivered to the carrier at interior points until it arrives at its foreign destination. This year it seems likely that only a small percentage of such protection will be in effect at any one time. The hazards are not only those of construction, location, safeguarding of warehouses, and the like, but there has always been in times past a largely increased moral hazard which arises especially when the price that may be obtained for cotton falls below the insurance upon it.

It may be said that both the bonding and insurance interests have expressed a desire and willingness to lend all possible assistance compatible with good business policy.

The holding over of a large portion of this year's product constitutes a grave danger to future crops, which was seriously discussed by some of the speakers at the conference. It was assumed that there would be a very large reduction in acreage next year unless a cessation of hostilities brought about a speedy return to normal conditions. It is difficult to estimate the value of the factors on which such an assumption is based, and it seems that there should be definite work in all of the cotton States having in mind positive action toward increasing the production of food and forage crops and reducing cotton acreage correspondingly.

A subject scarcely touched upon at the conference is the acute situation that prevails in the cotton-seed trade. Interior points at which prices of from \$18 to \$24 per ton prevailed at this time last year are quoted at the present time anywhere from \$4 to \$12 below last year's prices.

The fertilizer interests of the country, which have a very acute interest in the marketing of the cotton crop on account of the fact that they advance from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000 worth of fertilizer a year to help make the crop, were represented at the conference. Their general position necessarily favored action looking toward at least reasonable recognition by the Treasury Department of commercial paper based on cotton.

In addition to Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Houston, Postmaster General Burleson, and the whole membership of the Federal Reserve Board were present at the conference. Certain of Secretary McAdoo's statements in connection with the matter are of such importance they are quoted herewith:

Among the eligible securities to be used as a basis for the issue of currency, I have decided to accept from National banks, through their respective National Currency Associations, notes, secured by warehouse receipts, for cotton or tobacco, and having not more than four months to run, at 75 per cent of their face value. The banks and the assets of all banks belonging to the currency association will be jointly and severally liable to the United States for the redemption of such additional circulation and a lien will extend to and cover the assets of all banks belonging to the association and to the securities deposited by the banks with the association, pursuant to the provisions of law, but each bank composing such association will be liable only in proportion that its capital and surplus bear to the aggregate capital and surplus of all such banks.

This plan ought to enable the farmers to pick and market the cotton crop if the bankers, merchants, and cotton manufacturers will cooperate with each other and with the farmers, and will avail of the relief offered by the Treasury within reasonable limits. Such cooperation is earnestly urged upon all these interests. The farmer can not expect as high a price for cotton this year because of the European war, yet he should not be forced to sacrifice his crop. The banker and the merchant should not exact excessive rates of interest, and the manufacturers should replenish their stocks as much as possible and pay reasonable prices for the product. If this is done, and it can be done if every one displays a helpful spirit, a normal condition can be restored and there ought to be no serious difficulty in taking care of the cotton problem.

This is a time when the entire country expects that purely selfish interests shall be subordinated to the common good; that undue advantage shall not be taken of the necessities of each other. I am happy to say that this spirit seemed to animate those who attended the so-called cotton conference held at my request in Washington on August 24 and 25.

Since the law leaves it entirely in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue or not to issue the currency to which I have referred, I shall not hesitate to refuse it if I am convinced that it will be used merely for speculative purposes instead of for the operation of harvesting and carrying the crop until a reasonable market can be found and for the needs of legitimate business.

It is not my purpose to prescribe the character of warehouses in which cotton and tobacco may be stored. The banks will be relied upon to see that warehouse receipts issued by responsible warehousemen or warehouse companies alone are accepted, and that the cotton and tobacco stored in such warehouses is covered by adequate fire insurance and is protected against injury by the elements.

In order to obtain such currency the following things should be observed by banks applying therefor:

1. Not less than 10 National banks in any given territory, each having an unimpaired capital and surplus of not less than 20 per cent, desiring such currency shall form a National currency association, with an aggregate capital and surplus of not

less than \$5,000,000, as required by the act. Full particulars and blank forms for this purpose may be had upon application to the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

2. Any National currency association formed in accordance with law will receive the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Already 37 such associations have been organized in the various States.

3. Under the law the Secretary of the Treasury may accept as security for currency—

(a) Bonds of any State or of any city, town, county, or other legally constituted municipality or district in the United States which has been in existence for a period of 10 years and which, for a period of 10 years previous to such deposit as security, has not defaulted in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any funded debt authorized to be contracted by it, and whose net funded indebtedness does not exceed 10 per cent of the valuation of its taxable property, to be ascertained by the last preceding valuation of property for the assessment of taxes.

(b) Any securities, including commercial paper, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, held by a national bank and made available through a National currency association under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury, at not exceeding 75 per cent of the cash value of such securities or commercial paper.

(c) No National bank shall be permitted to issue circulating notes based on commercial paper alone in excess of 30 per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus.

4. The total amount of currency issuable to any bank, including its circulating notes issued against United States bonds, shall not be more than 125 per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus.

5. Each bank or currency association receiving currency must maintain in the Treasury at Washington a redemption fund in gold of at least 5 per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, require such additional deposits in gold as, in his judgment, may be sufficient for the redemption of such notes.

By reason of a unanimous vote of the conference Secretary McAdoo appointed a committee to formulate a report and suggestions to him with regard to the matters considered at the conference. A few of the more important features of the committee's report were as follows:

That it is the sense of the committee that cotton, tobacco, and naval stores should be marketed as deliberately as possible until they can again be exported in normal quantity and that when properly conditioned should be warehoused with responsible concerns, that they should be protected against weather damage, and be properly insured against loss or damage by fire.

That warehouse receipts for these commodities are proper collateral for loans by banks, and should be so accepted, with such limitations as to margin, inspection, and valuation as conservative bankers may each in their discretion see fit to impose.

That the average market value of middling cotton for the past six years has been in excess of 12 cents per pound, that the committee is informed that the cost of producing cotton averages throughout the United States about 9½ cents a pound, that it is a rule of economics that the production of staple commodities will decrease if they continue unsalable at less than the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. That cotton does not deteriorate when properly warehoused, and is as good 20 years after it is picked as when it is first gathered; that it can therefore be carried over until the restoration of normal business conditions enables the world's consumption to absorb it. The committee is therefore of the opinion that every effort should be made to assist the producers to hold their cotton for a price that will minimize their loss as far as possible until such time as the channels of foreign trade shall be reopened. That loans upon cotton made upon a basis of 8 cents per pound for middling, less such margin as the lender shall consider necessary, will afford reasonable protection to bankers and will greatly facilitate the financing of our most important export crop in the present emergency.

That in suggesting 8 cents per pound for middling cotton as a basis for loans, it is not the purpose of the committee to convey the idea that that figure represents in their opinion the intrinsic value of cotton, but that it is sufficient in their judgment to meet the requirements of the situation, and enable the farmer to market his cotton in an orderly and deliberate manner.

That in the case of tobacco and naval stores the committee is informed that when these commodities are properly conditioned, stored, and insured, they are practically nonperishable, and that the committee therefore recommends that warehouse receipts for tobacco and naval stores be accepted as security for loans on a basis that has due reference to their market value less such allowance as the lenders shall consider reasonable in view of the present suspension of the export demand.

Your committee recommends that notes having not longer than four months to run, when secured by proper warehouse receipts for the aforesaid commodities, properly insured, be accepted for rediscount by the Federal reserve banks, when organized, and that they also be approved by the National currency associations as security for additional circulation to the National banks under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, as amended by the Federal reserve act.

That a subcommittee be appointed by you for the purpose of conferring with the Treasury Department and the banking interests with a view of carrying into effect the recommendations herein made.

A suggestion by Mr. W. G. P. Harding, of the Federal Reserve Board, found considerable favor and was submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury as a recommendation to be followed in towns served wholly or chiefly by State banks. This was to the effect that responsible warehousing firms or corporations be requested to issue their notes as trustees to parties storing cotton, tobacco, or naval stores, with a maturity of not longer than four months, setting forth on their face that they are secured by a pledge of the commodity stored and certifying that the commodity is properly insured for the protection of the holders of the notes. A draft of such a note is shown herewith:

[Face of note.]

\$20.00.

No. 2409.

WARRANT WAREHOUSE COMPANY,  
*Cottontown, Ala., September 1, 1914.*

On or before four months I promise to pay to the order of myself

TWENTY DOLLARS

At the Farmers' State Bank of Cottontown, Alabama, with interest from date at 6 per cent per annum, having pledged as security for this note, and equally and ratably for two additional notes of same tenor and date for \$10 each, one bale of cotton of the grade and weight certified by the Warrant Warehouse Company. Said Warrant Warehouse Company is hereby constituted trustee for the benefit of the holders of the obligations against this bale of cotton and is authorized and empowered at any time after the maturity of this note to sell said cotton at public or private sale, and to apply the proceeds to the liquidation of this and the other notes thereby secured, accounting to me for the balance, if any, after all charges are paid. If before the maturity of this note, the value of cotton should decline, the trustee is authorized to call for additional security, and in event of noncompliance, this obligation shall be held to be immediately due and payable, and authority is given for the immediate sale of the cotton.

Warrant Warehouse Company hereby certifies that it has received as security for this note one bale of cotton marked "J J," weight 506 pounds, grade middling.

WARRANT WAREHOUSE COMPANY,  
..... President.

These notes when practicable should bear a statement on their reverse side showing that they are receivable by the banks at their face value for debts in the town where the warehouse is located. They may also show that they are receivable by merchants and other business men whose names appear on the reverse side in payment of obligations or for goods purchased.

[Reverse side of note.]

This note is receivable at its face value in payment of obligations due us.

FARMERS' STATE BANK.

BANK OF COMMERCE.

PEOPLES' BANK.

And is receivable at its face value in payment of obligations and all purchases of goods by the following merchants:

JOHN SMITH & COMPANY.

PETER BROWN & COMPANY.

FARMERS' FERTILIZER COMPANY.

MIDDLETON SUPPLY COMPANY.

These notes are not in any case to be regarded as a circulation medium, but are to be held by the banks as loans which can be negotiated by them with National banks, which can in turn pledge them with the National currency associations established under the National banking laws as security for additional currency or for discount to the Federal reserve banks when these have perfected their organizations.

It is reported that growers are being discouraged by market conditions from picking the crop already made on the plants. They hesitate to add to the accrued production cost an additional charge of about \$15 per bale for picking, ginning, and wrapping.

High-grade early season cotton, picked before unfavorable weather has had an opportunity to injure it, commands the cream of the market at any time, and especially so in times like the present. Hence, if cotton is to be picked at all the early season part of the crop is the one to gather. It is always worth from 1 to even 4 or 5 cents per pound more than the low grades of the late season. The differential in price this year will probably be greater than in normal years. If we wait and fill our warehouses later with low-grade staple there is danger of a further depression of the market.

Growers and others proposing to warehouse cotton would do well to put in storage a reasonable proportion of early pickings. Those who feel unable to bear the additional cost of ginning and baling should store as much cotton in the seed (without ginning) on the farm in such buildings as furnish reasonable protection. Seed cotton to be stored in this manner should be picked as dry as possible and after the dew is gone, in order to lessen the danger of heating.

Middling cotton, which on July 27 found ready sale at better than 13 cents per pound, is now selling at between 7 and 8 cents. This bare fact is a sufficient call upon every interest, especially in the cotton States, to take such steps as will assist toward the deliberate and proper marketing of the crop. However, the question is of National and not sectional importance.

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#### THE HOG SUPPLY.

The number of stock hogs in the United States on September 1 is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture as 100.8 per cent of the number in the country a year ago. A year ago, however, the number was relatively short. Therefore the present supply may be regarded as below a normal supply, but the downward tendency of numbers appears to have been checked.

The decline, as compared with a year ago, is almost entirely in the five States of Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Nearly all other States have the same or more than a year ago.

The condition as to health and quality of hogs is estimated as somewhat higher than either of the past two years, although slightly below the average of the past 10 years.

Detailed estimates, by States, are shown on page 28.

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#### THE APPLE CROP.

The condition of the apple crop on September 1 in the United States is estimated at 61.9 per cent of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 53.6 per cent. This condition is interpreted as forecasting a total production of about 220,000,000 bushels. The forecast on August 1 was 210,000,000 bushels. These estimates are based upon a reported total production of 145,000,000 bushels in 1909 by the United States Census, and taking into account changes in condition since then. Such statements of total production of apples should not be confounded with estimates of "commercial" crop, which last year was only about 40 per cent of the total agricultural production.

Comparative statistics of production and prices, by States, are given on pages 29 and 30.

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The average yield per acre of wheat in the United States during the five years 1909-1913 was 14.7 bushels, which was 3.6 bushels per acre above the average reported for 1866-1870. This apparent increase in average yield, applied to the acreage of wheat in 1914, equals 192,000,000 bushels.



### THE 1914 CROPS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to the preliminary estimate of the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the area and production of cereals, pulse, and potatoes in England and Wales in 1914, as compared with the final data for 1913, are as follows:

*Area and production of certain crops in England and Wales, 1914.*

Crop.	Area (acres).		Production (Winchester bushels).	
	1914	1913	1914	1913
Wheat.....	1,843,000	1,702,000	60,406,000	54,812,000
Barley.....	1,536,000	1,559,000	50,668,000	52,177,000
Oats.....	1,937,000	1,975,000	75,094,000	77,395,000
Beans.....	299,000	268,000	8,912,000	7,548,000
Peas.....	171,000	164,000	3,590,000	3,480,000
Potatoes.....	470,000	442,000	107,520,000	108,067,000

As estimated by the same authority, the number of live stock in England and Wales on June 4, 1914, as compared with that on the corresponding date of the preceding three years, was as below:

*Number of specified kinds of live stock in England and Wales.*

	1914	1913	1912	1911
Cattle.....	5,880,000	5,717,000	5,842,000	5,914,000
Sheep.....	17,457,000	17,130,000	18,053,000	19,331,000
Pigs.....	2,516,000	2,102,000	2,497,000	2,651,000

### MARKETING THE APPLE CROP.

By CLARENCE W. MOOMAW, *Specialist in Cooperative Organization, Office of Markets.*

According to investigations conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, it is estimated that the commercial apple crop of 1914 will be much larger than that of last year, but not so great by several million barrels as in 1912. Present indications are that the problem of distribution will be rather complex, owing to the heavy yield and uncertain conditions resulting from the European war.

The United Kingdom and the Continent in the past have taken only a small percentage of American apples, less than 2,000,000 barrels annually from the United States, and little more from Canada, but the influence of those markets upon prices of the better grades of market apples has been potent. It is desirable that growers and shippers optimistically prepare for disposal of Europe's usual portion in other ways, and relieve their minds of any idea that the present prosperity of the apple industry is dependent upon open markets across the Atlantic.

The chief effect of the war upon the apple market is a feeling of uneasiness among dealers who have been accustomed to buy for export, or for distribution at home through the winter. Another

factor is the influence upon credit, which makes it more difficult for growers and shippers to finance the deal.

Ocean transportation has been seriously crippled, but latest announcements of steamship companies indicate that fairly regular schedules will be maintained between America and the United Kingdom. However, granting that transportation can be satisfactorily arranged, America can not expect Europe to draw her usual portion. It will hardly be possible to reach Germany, and even where markets are open, the demand for apples will be greatly curtailed owing to the fact that fruit is somewhat of a luxury, and consequently its sale is seriously affected in hard times.

The conclusion is that America must either consume her apples or find new markets for the surplus. It should be remembered that the home markets, which always have consumed practically the entire crop, are still open, and that with judicious handling from orchard to consumer the demand can be stimulated and the crop marketed with relative success to all, even granting Europe does not draw a single package. It would appear that simple confidence and good sense are required for solving the problem of distribution.

As to just what constitutes judicious handling, the Office of Markets, in answering inquiries from various parts of the country, strongly urges:

First, that growers pick and handle the fruit in such condition as to insure it against deterioration.

Second, that growers, associations, and operators who use the barrel as a container adopt the standard barrel and uniformly grade and pack the crop in compliance with the standards of the Sulzer law, branding their packages accordingly.

Third, that all inferior grades be eliminated from the green-fruit markets, and diverted as far as possible to cider mills, canneries, and evaporators.

Fourth, that only long-keeping, standard-packed varieties be placed in cold storage.

Fifth, that a special effort be made to fully supply small towns by direct sales, for the purpose of securing equitable distribution and avoiding the congestion of large markets.

Sixth, that all growers, operators, dealers, and associations early reconcile themselves to the conditions, and arrive at an estimate of true values in order to assure quick movement of the crop from producer to consumer.

In explanation, it is suggested that growers should not attempt to harvest the crop at one picking, but rather should glean the trees for only such fruit as is ready to come off, repeating the process until the crop has been picked in uniform condition. The advantage is that the shipping period may begin earlier and last longer, thereby securing greater time for effecting distribution. Furthermore, if all the fruit is harvested at the same time, it is to be remembered that

shipments represent extreme stages of maturity, ranging from ripe to green in the same package, and that frequently toward the end of the season over-ripe condition of a portion of the crop results from failure to take off first only what is in condition for marketing.

Careful handling from orchard to cars is necessary to prevent deterioration. It is not difficult to understand why a lot of fruit does not arrive in the market in prime condition if it is picked and piled on the ground in the hot sun, placed in packages in a heated condition, and finally hauled without cover and springs over rough roads. With proper facilities, apples picked to-day should not be packed until to-morrow. For this purpose shelter should be provided in order that the fruit may be packed in a cool, dry condition. Growers who have no packing sheds should either build such or arrange to use their barn floors. The wagons should be equipped with springs, and cover provided for protection from the elements.

In preparing the fruit for shipment, it is desirable that both the optional and mandatory laws be observed; first, for the sake of avoiding trouble, and second, for the good effect such observance will have in establishing confidence in the markets among dealers and consumers.

Reference has been made to the Sulzer law, with the terms of which it is supposed the majority of growers and shippers are familiar. Those who grade, pack, and brand their barrels in accordance with its provisions should be more successful in making quick and satisfactory sales than otherwise. When apples are packed in a standard barrel as established by section 1 of the Sulzer law, and are plainly and conspicuously marked as containing one barrel of apples of one of the standard grades described in section 2, such a statement, if true, would constitute a satisfactory compliance with the net-weight amendment to the Food and Drugs Act. Otherwise the package, if intended for interstate commerce, must be marked to comply with the net-weight amendment to show the quantity of the contents, either by weight or by dry measure or by numerical count. A statement of numerical count must be qualified by the size of the apples expressed as the average diameter in inches to be a statement of quantity.

Indications are that inferior grades will meet with a very poor demand, and that it will be more profitable to keep these grades at home, or for delivery to by-product plants. Such grades will not only move very slowly, but under the circumstances of a large yield would undoubtedly interfere with profitable disposition of the better grades.

It has been a custom in some States to ship a large portion of the crop in bulk. Such fruit, as a rule, is handled as an "orchard run" without respect to grades. Those who ship in bulk should exercise especial care this year to eliminate such stock as is likely to affect results for really good fruit.

Those experienced in handling apples very well remember the ruinous effect of overripe low grades in years when the yield is heavy. It is to be remembered that under the circumstances little profit accrues to any one from such fruit, but that disaster frequently results by congesting the markets with stocks that are not sufficiently good even to justify the expense of handling. The elimination of inferior grades from the green-fruit markets is very imperative this year for successful disposition of the commercial crop, and it is desirable that all parties to the deal strictly adhere to this principle.

For the benefit of those who may not be disposed to exercise especial care in preparing the fruit for market on the grounds that it will not be worth while, it is suggested that under conditions prevailing at this time the difference between proper and improper handling will probably be the difference between success and failure.

What will more largely affect the situation than anything else are opening prices in the primary markets. If the growers and operators hold for arbitrarily high prices, the crop will not pass readily into consumption, and before conditions could be adjusted congestion would undoubtedly occur throughout the channels of trade, with disastrous results to all concerned. Both in the primary and secondary markets the fruit should be offered at prices that will assure early trading and a quick movement, so as to avoid abnormal accumulation at shipping point and in the market. Such accumulation not only causes a depression in values, but, due to delay, over-ripe condition frequently arises and the trade finds itself dealing in partially decayed fruit at ruinous prices.

Owing to geographical location, some important apple-producing States have the natural advantage of an early season. It would be folly for such States not to profit by that advantage. It is possible for growers so situated to leave their crop on the trees until the period of greatest movement, and frequently in years past they have suffered great loss by doing so. The southern States of the apple belt should begin early and market the greatest portion possible prior to the period of greatest movement, and thereby avoid competition with the producing areas of the northern belt. On the other hand, States that go to market latest should be in no hurry to rush the markets during the period of greatest movement. In brief, the crop should be distributed throughout the longest time possible, cold and dry storages being judiciously utilized for conservation.

Regarding the suggestion that only long-keeping standard-grade varieties be placed in cold storage, it is explained that prices which are likely to rule in the early winter will hardly justify accumulated charges on short-keeping and low-grade varieties. Dry-storage apples from the North and Northwest are likely to limit the sale of cold-storage fruit until midwinter. At no time is it profitable to cold store inferior grades, and especially is this true in times of bountiful production.

Small towns outside of the apple belt are often poorly supplied, even in large crop years. Growers of the Middle West have taken advantage of this condition by going to such towns with cars of apples and selling on the track. In order to succeed with this method the shippers should know conditions of supply and demand in the town selected, ascertain the railway and township regulations controlling track sales, and precede delivery of the car with judicious advertising. The mayor can give information as to whether or not a license is required, and the railway agent as to whether or not track sales are allowed.

With reference to the exportation of apples, especial care is urged with respect to Europe. It is shown to what a limited extent, even in normal times, that Continent draws upon America for its fruit requirements. Under present conditions it will be very easy to over-supply these markets, and it is to be remembered ocean freight rates have substantially increased. Exporters are advised carefully to watch the movement and assure themselves of steamer space and a demand on the other side before consigning fruit to countries directly affected by the war.

Inquiries have been received at the Office of Markets regarding Latin America as an outlet for apples. The demand for this fruit has steadily increased, notwithstanding poor transportation facilities and high ocean freight rates. South America has been supplied chiefly through the medium of English dealers, a few shipments being made direct or via the United Kingdom. If arrangements could be made for direct transportation at reasonable rates, it is suggested that substantial sales in Latin America would develop as a possibility for improving distribution of the crop.

The Department of Commerce has expressed a desire to aid in every practicable way with the distribution of American apples in foreign countries, and it is suggested that by cooperating with that department export shippers can probably increase their trade to an appreciable extent in Latin America and the Orient. Inquiries should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It is announced that if the facts desired are not on file in that bureau, the Department of State would be requested to send the inquirer a list of consular officers from whom specific information may be secured. The following publications regarding this subject may be obtained at the prices shown upon application to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.: Special Agents' Series, No. 62, 30 cents; No. 72, 10 cents; and No. 81, 25 cents; Special Consular Reports, No. 62, 10 cents; and Tariff Series No. 19a, 5 cents. Remittances should be in cash or by money order. Stamps are not accepted.

In so far as the apple grower is concerned, cooperation in distribution and marketing is highly commended as an economic system for securing judicious handling. Of course, it would be impracticable for growers to organize upon the eve of crop movement, because disaster would likely result as the consequence of too little time for perfecting business arrangements. However, in communities where cooperative

packing and selling agencies are operated, the growers should do all possible to strengthen such exchanges with their patronage and counsel. The disloyalty of members is the chief element of failure in cooperative circles, and apple growers are strongly urged to stand by their associations as the best way to solve present and future problems that are common to all.

For the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the Sulzer law the context follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the standard barrel for apples shall be of the following dimensions when measured without distention of its parts: Length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of head, seventeen and one-eighth inches; distance between heads, twenty-six inches; circumference of bulge, sixty-four inches outside measurements, representing as nearly as possible seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches: Provided, That steel barrels containing the interior dimensions provided for in this section shall be construed as a compliance therewith.*

SEC. 2. That the standard grades for apples when packed in barrels which shall be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or which shall be sold or offered for sale within the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States shall be as follows: Apples of one variety, which are well-grown specimens, hand picked, of good color for the variety, normal shape, practically free from insect and fungous injury, bruises, and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing, or apples of one variety which are not more than ten per centum below the foregoing specifications shall be "Standard grade minimum size two and one-half inches," if the minimum size of the apples is two and one-half inches in transverse diameter; "Standard grade minimum size two and one-fourth inches," if the minimum size of the apples is two and one-fourth inches in transverse diameter; or "Standard grade minimum size two inches," if the minimum size of the apples is two inches in transverse diameter.

SEC. 3. That the barrels in which apples are packed in accordance with the provision of this act may be branded in accordance with section two of this act.

SEC. 4. That all barrels packed with apples shall be deemed to be below standard if the barrel bears any statement, design, or device indicating that the barrel is a standard barrel of apples, as herein defined, and the capacity of the barrel is less than the capacity prescribed by section one of this act, unless the barrel shall be plainly marked on end and side with words or figures showing the fractional relation which the actual capacity of the barrel bears to the capacity prescribed by section one of this act. The marking required by this paragraph shall be in block letters of size not less than seventy-two point one-inch gothic.

SEC. 5. That barrels packed with apples shall be deemed to be misbranded within the meaning of this act—

First. If the barrel bears any statement, design, or device indicating that the apples contained therein are "Standard" grade and the apples when packed do not conform to the requirements prescribed by section two of this act.

Second. If the barrel bears any statement, design, or device indicating that the apples contained herein are "Standard" grade and the barrel fails to bear also a statement of the name of the variety, the name of the locality where grown, and the name of the packer or the person by whose authority the apples were packed and the barrel marked.

SEC. 6. That any person, firm, or corporation, or association who shall knowingly pack or cause to be packed apples in barrels or who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale such barrels in violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of one dollar and costs for each such barrel so sold or offered for sale, to be recovered at the suit of the United States in any court of the United States having jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. That this act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen.

Approved August 3, 1912.

### CONDITION, PRODUCTION, FORECAST, AND PRICES OF SPECIAL CROPS, BY STATES.

TABLE 9.—*Corn and wheat: Condition, forecast, and price of corn, and price of wheat, Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Corn.									All wheat.		
	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from conditions.		Final estimates.		Price, Sept. 1.			Price, Sept. 1.		
	1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	1913	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914	1913	5-year average.	1914	1913	5-year average.
	P. c.	P. c.	Bu. <sup>1</sup>	Bu. <sup>1</sup>	Bu. <sup>1</sup>	Bu. <sup>1</sup>	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Me.....	80	87	621	630	608	694	101	89	82	.....	.....	.....
N. H.....	89	88	906	877	814	967	93	83	80	.....	.....	.....
Vt.....	92	87	1,925	1,822	1,665	1,792	93	82	80	105	107	113
Mass.....	91	89	2,184	2,160	1,944	2,041	91	85	81	.....	.....	.....
R. I.....	96	91	454	430	402	430	115	105	95	.....	.....	.....
Conn.....	93	89	2,893	2,613	2,348	2,755	100	85	84	.....	.....	.....
N. Y.....	90	80	21,546	20,131	15,020	18,682	92	81	78	103	89	97
N. J.....	93	86	11,130	10,877	10,862	10,157	95	84	82	103	95	100
Pa.....	91	84	65,235	61,227	57,057	56,524	89	81	78	101	89	95
Del.....	88	86	6,761	6,341	6,206	6,089	90	73	78	110	88	93
Md.....	85	84	23,669	24,193	22,110	22,211	88	77	80	101	88	94
Va.....	73	85	42,912	46,469	51,480	46,959	95	85	88	102	93	99
W. Va.....	77	84	20,855	19,471	22,692	20,137	92	84	86	106	95	104
N. C.....	85	85	53,978	51,767	55,282	47,884	102	95	96	108	97	108
S. C.....	82	83	35,629	33,022	38,512	31,564	104	102	100	122	117	119
Ga.....	83	87	59,059	55,501	63,023	53,482	103	99	97	114	120	125
Fla.....	78	86	8,586	8,366	10,125	8,628	93	90	89	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	81	83	142,408	137,592	146,250	154,651	81	72	71	102	86	94
Ind.....	69	85	153,666	149,212	176,400	186,900	79	70	67	97	83	90
Ill.....	64	82	288,033	289,171	282,150	366,883	78	73	66	97	84	89
Mich.....	85	80	59,685	60,387	56,112	54,829	77	72	69	101	85	93
Wis.....	87	84	62,858	66,470	66,825	56,346	71	65	66	97	84	93
Minn.....	89	85	90,566	90,566	96,000	76,584	68	63	58	102	79	91
Iowa.....	81	82	365,239	396,341	338,300	352,236	72	66	61	90	78	85
Mo.....	57	76	156,558	181,856	129,062	200,859	82	77	71	93	81	88
N. Dak.....	83	80	12,457	13,057	10,800	6,938	62	52	62	98	76	88
S. Dak.....	76	83	75,039	74,749	67,320	60,509	65	60	58	92	74	85
Nebr.....	65	74	172,093	195,698	114,150	164,878	70	72	60	89	72	80
Kans.....	53	64	107,549	133,478	23,424	129,700	79	81	67	90	75	83
Ky.....	74	84	92,374	76,942	74,825	92,543	91	86	81	98	92	95
Tenn.....	79	84	80,718	69,178	68,675	80,767	93	83	82	98	95	98
Ala.....	76	86	49,613	44,593	55,360	49,107	101	96	93	120	104	113
Miss.....	75	83	55,036	50,408	63,000	51,103	93	86	86	.....	92	107
La.....	74	82	38,004	36,252	41,800	35,131	83	83	76	.....	.....	.....
Tex.....	66	73	123,151	115,154	163,200	120,286	85	77	76	87	84	96
Okla.....	42	65	53,865	50,274	52,250	75,412	77	77	67	87	75	85
Ark.....	65	80	41,405	36,236	47,025	48,439	90	82	80	87	82	92
Mont.....	82	86	989	1,081	882	533	85	115	118	83	66	81
Wyo.....	91	85	535	480	493	268	105	62	75	84	70	91
Colo.....	88	82	10,164	10,979	6,300	6,409	71	70	75	81	73	86
N. Mex.....	96	80	2,649	2,643	1,572	1,838	79	76	93	105	77	97
Ariz.....	90	89	583	607	476	457	115	115	112	160	108	109
Utah.....	97	93	370	366	340	254	80	85	84	75	66	81
Nev.....	96	92	34	34	34	29	.....	.....	.....	92	90	113
Idaho.....	88	93	598	605	448	362	.....	67	80	74	65	72
Wash.....	86	87	991	993	952	800	90	74	83	80	69	77
Oreg.....	79	89	556	627	598	542	81	85	90	81	75	81
Cal.....	93	88	2,288	2,288	1,815	1,745	77	86	91	90	92	96
U. S.....	71.7	79.4	2,598,417	2,634,214	2,446,988	2,708,334	81.5	75.4	71.2	93.3	77.1	87.7

<sup>1</sup> Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 10.—*Spring wheat and flaxseed: Condition, forecast, and price Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Spring wheat.						Flaxseed.						
	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from Sept. 1 condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price, Sept. 1.		
	1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	1913	5-year average, 1909-1913.	1914	10-year average.			1914	1913	5-year average.
	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Bush.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Bush.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Bush.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>P. ct.</i>	<i>Bush.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Bush.<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Me.....	95	95	77	77	76	77							
Vt.....	95	90	27	27	24	24							
Wis.....	81	84	1,684	1,783	1,916	1,719	87	85	108	118	135	135	167
Minn.....	56	80	40,582	45,148	67,230	59,859	79	83	2,912	3,315	145	130	171
Iowa.....	75	85	4,717	4,978	5,865	5,548	83	85	267	221	138	115	163
Mo.....							62	71	48	96	125	120	134
N. Dak.....	70	72	81,592	88,513	78,855	90,231	76	78	6,977	8,535	144	129	168
S. Dak.....	65	74	35,853	36,613	33,075	38,768	75	82	2,652	3,842	147	123	166
Nebr.....	66	76	3,916	4,130	4,200	3,687	80	83	57	24	125	114	157
Kans.....	79	56	921	822	468	618	69	72	283	316	124	105	146
Okla.....								67		<sup>2</sup> 6			
Mont.....	77	88	9,249	10,210	8,385	5,618	55	87	2,059	2,988	120	130	166
Wyo.....	80	93	1,320	1,320	1,250	1,019							
Colo.....	91	86	7,204	7,442	5,460	5,266	87		63	40			
N. Mex.....	95	84	750	760	570	477							
Ariz.....	86	89				<sup>2</sup> 48							
Utah.....	91	95	1,856	1,979	1,820	1,853							
Nev.....	95	97	795	820	713	568							
Idaho.....	86	89	5,237	5,603	5,600	4,483							
Wash.....	87	80	22,509	22,546	20,900	22,227							
Oreg.....	82	82	3,193	3,349	3,412	3,399							
U. S. ....	68.0	76.6	221,482	236,120	239,819	245,479	72.9	80.4	15,426	19,501	139.3	127.8	167.4

<sup>1</sup> Thousands; 000 omitted.<sup>2</sup> Four years.



TABLE 11.—Oats and barley: Condition, forecast, and price, Sept. 1. 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Oats.									Barley.											
	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from condition.		5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates	Price Sept. 1.			Condition Sept. 1.	Forecast from condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates	Price Sept. 1.									
	1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.		1914	1913	5-year average.				1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.	1914	1913	5-year average.			
P.c.	P.c.	Bush. <sup>1</sup>	Bush. <sup>1</sup>	Bush. <sup>1</sup>	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	P.c.	P.c.	Bu. <sup>1</sup>	Bu. <sup>1</sup>	Bu. <sup>1</sup>	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.						
Mo.	97	94	5,608	5,596	5,029	51	54	58	95	92	150	147	118	87	79	83					
N. H.	97	92	454	445	430	64	58	60	92	89	27	26	25	92	90	88					
Vt.	100	92	3,278	3,147	2,869	58	57	58	97	92	402	367	372	90	92	88					
Mass.	94	91	325	321	284	60	54	59													
R. I.	78	86	55	56	57	58															
Conn.	92	87	385	374	342	60	55	59													
N. Y.	83	86	37,288	39,450	39,681	56	47	49	84	85	1,953	2,025	2,081	72	73	76					
N. J.	91	85	2,195	2,195	1,990	52	47	53													
Pa.	82	86	31,939	32,061	34,464	50	46	47	81	87	167	175	179	76	63	65					
Del.	65	84	94	89	119		50	45													
Md.	75	85	1,090	1,008	1,285	53	46	48	87	88	144	139	121	60	70	63					
Va.	56	83	2,674	2,621	3,839	57	51	53	83	91	274	280	263	80	68	72					
W. Va.	57	84	1,756	1,602	2,558	54	52	55													
N. C.	73	82	3,694	3,594	3,740	63	56	62													
S. C.	77	82	7,347	7,291	7,053	67	68	69													
Ga.	79	85	8,115	7,912	7,810	69	64	68													
Fla.	72	81	648	648	701	65	67	72													
Ohio	73	81	51,259	51,335	65,129	43	39	38	78	83	1,004	1,002	664	59	54	63					
Ind.	63	77	40,098	40,212	54,666	43	38	35	82	83	207	200	242	60	50	58					
Ill.	68	77	122,220	125,815	144,625	42	39	35	85	89	1,543	1,520	1,603	58	49	58					
Mich.	86	80	50,813	52,389	47,021	42	39	39	89	84	2,323	2,309	2,216	65	59	65					
Wis.	69	84	64,832	77,987	74,644	44	37	39	83	85	19,352	19,752	21,351	60	55	65					
Minn.	68	82	84,755	92,340	96,426	38	35	34	77	80	32,893	33,623	34,044	55	53	57					
Iowa	82	83	157,629	159,403	166,676	39	36	32	84	85	10,161	10,356	12,395	54	54	57					
Mo.	55	72	23,581	24,868	29,307	42	44	38	80	82	114	92	140			67					
N. Dak.	77	77	65,147	71,070	57,063	34	32	36	71	75	26,832	29,172	22,700	49	49	54					
S. Dak.	72	78	41,049	41,595	37,027	37	34	33	79	77	20,642	19,426	17,368	53	51	56					
Nebr.	86	71	68,979	67,063	54,828	38	40	35	80	72	2,667	2,689	1,981	45	43	47					
Kans.	85	64	55,690	56,532	39,612	40	45	41	80	57	5,568	5,314	2,921	45	50	49					
Ky.	64	76	2,858	2,903	3,422	53	52	51	90	86	81	78	76	82	75	72					
Tenn.	74	82	5,657	5,580	6,126	53	52	50	92	85	54	52	62	85	70	82					
Ala.	86	83	6,943	6,862	5,157	65	64	67													
Miss.	84	79	2,984	2,852	2,146	61	64	64													
La.	80	80	1,038	1,070	746	61	57	57													
Tex.	61	70	25,108	25,215	22,651	45	43	48	80	74	218	224	127	52	64	85					
Okla.	80	64	33,103	31,406	18,467	40	44	41	80	64	190	197	156	60	67	62					
Ark.	75	77	5,445	5,568	4,569	51	51	53													
Mont.	78	90	20,877	23,320	18,878	39	39	45	80	90	1,980	2,076	1,189	55	49	67					
Wyo.	86	92	8,533	8,533	6,399	45	47	53	88	93	437	441	327	61	86	80					
Colo.	96	88	13,565	13,402	10,397	43	49	51	95	89	3,914	3,955	2,530	57	56	59					
N. Mex.	98	84	2,049	1,999	1,415	49	49	55	97	84	144	141	65	77	59	64					
Ariz.	94	93	338	335	242	88	55	74	90	95	1,365	1,365	1,294		67	78					
Utah.	97	97	4,330	4,464	3,825	44	38	47	97	96	1,335	1,362	1,006	51	47	55					
Nev.	91	96	491	508	376	55	55	77	94	96	501	512	467	80	85	91					
Idaho.	91	92	14,502	14,824	14,061	36	34	43	90	92	7,326	7,779	5,905	50	53	58					
Wash.	90	88	14,434	14,324	13,493	39	40	47	92	88	7,200	7,194	6,522	48	50	60					
Oreg.	82	87	12,088	12,667	12,906	41	40	44	85	88	3,992	4,255	3,673	50	55	62					
Cal.	91	84	8,208	8,389	6,624	43	55	54	96	83	44,415	44,415	37,690	46	66	65					
U. S.	75.8	79.1	115,548	115,340	113,175	42.3	39.3	39.1	82.4	80.2	199,575	202,660	181,873	52.5	55.2	59.5					

<sup>1</sup> Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 12.—Potatoes: Condition, forecast, and price Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Potatoes.									Sweet potatoes.								
	Cond. Sept. 1.		Forecast from condition.		1909-1913, 5-year average, final estimates.	Price Sept. 1.				Cond. Sept. 1.		Forecast from condition.		1909-1913, 5-year average, final estimates.	Price Aug. 15.			
	1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		1914	10-year average.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 1.		Cts.	Cts.		
Me.....	99	85	30,413	29,178	26,077	55	58	63										
N. H.....	97	82	2,638	2,474	2,298	91	85	82										
Vt.....	95	82	3,681	3,638	3,414	86	83	87										
Mass.....	97	80	3,798	3,553	2,922	91	91	89										
R. I.....	98	80	784	744	600	86	81	90										
Conn.....	98	78	3,293	3,026	2,437	80	87	92										
N. Y.....	90	76	40,627	40,076	36,288	77	92	89										
N. J.....	83	76	10,080	9,539	8,438	63	70	73				84	87	2,864	2,846	3,066	85	162
Pa.....	79	76	25,406	23,295	22,653	78	81	83				88	85	118	120	117	....	159
Del.....	67	76	899	909	946	....	72	78				90	86	652	601	657	....	122
Md.....	62	77	3,173	3,264	3,383	71	71	73				86	84	991	966	999	70	....
Va.....	58	83	6,640	7,079	8,137	84	76	78				75	86	2,767	2,902	3,771	90	87
W. Va.....	46	82	2,583	2,640	3,889	110	90	90				83	84	212	192	210	110	124
N. C.....	56	82	1,680	1,624	2,349	99	71	78				84	87	7,214	6,810	7,737	80	84
S. C.....	63	79	668	670	816	106	140	123				80	86	4,339	4,049	4,508	92	94
Ga.....	66	83	744	781	928	121	114	113				85	88	6,849	6,383	7,111	101	100
Fla.....	85	84	1,216	1,216	918	134	124	128				86	90	2,010	1,986	2,278	100	94
Ohio.....	66	74	12,096	11,945	16,193	95	96	91				80	83	102	94	110	130	140
Ind.....	51	71	4,552	4,360	7,222	97	90	87				75	81	98	91	118	125	134
Ill.....	46	72	6,446	6,634	9,921	97	90	85				61	80	610	531	841	125	113
Mich.....	86	77	41,321	38,191	35,273	62	63	70										
Wis.....	84	80	34,474	35,568	31,625	63	45	62										
Minn.....	81	81	29,724	30,841	25,885	51	41	61										
Iowa.....	68	75	12,495	13,406	13,227	90	89	88				75	84	186	190	196	155	186
Mo.....	38	72	3,471	3,915	6,034	105	97	91				59	77	425	435	639	135	113
N. Dak.....	83	82	6,177	6,190	4,797	67	54	71										
S. Dak.....	78	83	4,981	4,960	4,217	77	72	84										
Nebr.....	70	74	8,354	8,658	7,231	88	85	92				78				175	216	
Kans.....	59	67	4,121	4,193	4,148	95	96	98				75	77	450	472	437	130	150
Ky.....	38	81	1,957	1,649	4,000	112	90	83				82	84	790	665	941	100	104
Tenn.....	46	83	1,643	1,505	2,691	107	82	81				81	86	1,616	1,343	1,997	90	94
Ala.....	66	84	1,176	1,123	1,245	140	109	110				82	88	5,683	4,876	6,014	100	87
Miss.....	71	81	929	832	801	105	99	111				78	87	4,204	3,632	4,979	85	84
La.....	78	79	1,704	1,587	1,457	103	81	91				86	89	5,000	4,433	5,007	84	80
Tex.....	72	71	2,756	2,739	2,691	113	92	111				85	72	4,641	3,567	2,924	105	122
Okla.....	72	68	2,212	2,112	1,604	108	93	112				73	75	539	429	352	105	129
Ark.....	60	77	1,411	1,391	1,919	112	88	98				80	79	1,642	1,287	1,813	95	94
Mont.....	75	86	4,856	5,472	4,215	90	65	84										
Wyo.....	75	86	1,511	1,733	1,094	109	110	121										
Colo.....	83	81	9,387	9,372	8,161	92	78	99										
N. Mex.....	87	77	1,101	1,132	644	97	150	129				77				140	245	
Ariz.....	82	82	98	106	97	110	163	138				91				165	....	
Utah.....	80	89	3,192	3,471	2,722	81	56	67										
Nev.....	86	94	1,775	1,920	1,369	85	85	114										
Idaho.....	81	90	5,288	5,491	5,232	80	53	63										
Wash.....	80	84	8,496	8,826	8,636	68	58	66										
Oreg.....	67	85	4,924	6,394	6,408	64	55	67										
Cal.....	89	88	10,012	10,212	9,375	77	65	77				91	91	956	986	806	99	154
U. S.....	75.8	78.0	370,963	369,634	356,627	74.9	75.3	79.7		81.8	85.2	54,958	49,886	57,628	98.4	97.9		

<sup>1</sup> Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 13.—*Tobacco, rice, and buckwheat: Condition, forecast, and price, Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Tobacco.				Rice.				Buckwheat.						
	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from Sept. 1 condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from Sept. 1 condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Condition Sept. 1.		Forecast from Sept. 1 condition.	5-year average, 1909-1913, final estimates.	Price Sept. 1.		
	1914	10 - year average.			1914	10 - year average.			1914	10 - year average.			1914	5 - year average.	
			P. ct.	P. ct.			Lbs. <sup>1</sup>	Lbs. <sup>1</sup>			P. ct.	P. ct.			Bu. <sup>1</sup>
Me.										94	90	384	423		70
N. H.	96	91	182	163						90	93	29	29		77
Vt.	96	86	182	164						92	91	202	200	86	80
Mass.	94	92	11,788	9,524						94	89	44	39		97
R. I.															
Conn.	99	92	37,996	28,337						93	90	60	56	100	99
N. Y.	85	85	5,748	4,997						89	83	6,462	5,766	78	76
N. J.										92	84	244	247	77	84
Pa.	92	86	50,246	57,351						88	87	6,037	5,894	80	70
Del.										82	87	56	65	100	
Md.	76	79	13,680	18,663						84	88	198	198	100	82
Va.	61	83	87,840	135,388						67	86	339	443	80	77
W. Va.	65	79	6,599	12,763						81	87	758	792	78	78
N. C.	73	79	133,042	127,339	83	85	5	14		84	88	166	178	85	86
S. C.	74	81	31,657	22,027	85	83	170	273							
Ga.	80	88	1,368	1,323	88	86	38	64							
Fla.	93	87	3,799	2,987	86	86	10	15							
Ohio	74	79	70,655	79,966						83	84	390	406	72	78
Indiana	73	81	10,840	18,939						74	84	78	94	75	79
Ill.	50	84	279	842						80	83	72	79		98
Mich.										88	83	1,012	1,051	80	71
Wis.	86	84	57,648	47,807						82	85	265	297	78	73
Minn.										84	84	102	125	85	67
Iowa										89	85	104	116	85	92
Mo.	57	78	2,804	5,578						75	82	28	25		93
Nebr.										80	85	18	17		90
Kans.										80	80	14	12		
Ky.	69	78	286,830	350,502											
Tenn.	67	81	48,228	70,426						78	90	44	45	75	77
Ala.	75	87	105	153	88	86	6	10							
Miss.					88	86	44	57							
La.	92	83	380	218	90	88	11,633	11,775							
Tex.	65	79	107	159	88	90	8,320	9,006							
Ark.	80	79	470	471	86	89	3,406	2,730							
Cal.					98		805	<sup>2</sup> 93							
U. S.	71.4	80.6	862,473	996,087	88.9	88.7	24,437	24,016	87.1	85.4	17,106	16,597	79.8	74.0	

<sup>1</sup> Thousands; 000 omitted.<sup>2</sup> Four years.

TABLE 14.—Hay and clover seed: Yield, quality, and price of hay; acreage and condition of clover seed, Sept. 1, 1914.

State.	Hay (all tame).										Clover for seed.			
	Yield per acre.		Production.			Quality.		Price Sept. 1.			Acreage, per cent of 1913.	Condition Sept. 1.		Production. <sup>1</sup> 1914.
	1914.	10-year av- erage.	1914 (pre- liminary).	1913	5-year av- erage.	1914	10-year av- erage.	1914	1913	5-year av- erage.		1914	10-year av- erage.	
	Tons	Tons	Tons. <sup>2</sup>	Tons. <sup>2</sup>	Tons. <sup>2</sup>	P. c.	P. c.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
Me.....	1.15	1.12	1,414	1,194	1,299	96	96	13.70	14.70	14.02	100	93	93	97
N. H.....	1.15	1.11	598	495	538	94	95	18.60	16.30	15.76	100	90	95	99
Vt.....	1.20	1.32	1,188	1,280	1,310	95	96	15.90	13.70	13.06	100	85	92	85
Mass.....	1.32	1.23	634	575	582	91	94	19.00	20.10	20.28	90	85	95	93
R. I.....	1.17	1.17	68	68	67	88	96	21.00	22.50	22.40	.....	.....	.....	90
Conn.....	1.25	1.17	469	432	441	86	94	21.50	18.50	20.52	.....	.....	90	92
N. Y.....	1.20	1.22	5,584	5,358	5,498	88	90	14.90	14.00	14.80	75	73	83	82
N. J.....	1.35	1.34	487	469	472	85	91	19.20	18.00	17.90	100	90	81	85
Penn.....	1.30	1.35	4,083	4,146	3,840	91	90	14.40	13.70	14.98	115	84	77	88
Del.....	1.17	1.37	84	94	88	87	88	15.00	15.00	14.54	100	87	85	70
Md.....	1.16	1.30	452	491	453	86	87	15.30	12.20	15.64	115	84	79	76
Va.....	.72	1.22	459	952	793	79	87	17.10	14.00	15.56	85	70	84	52
W. Va.....	.86	1.30	599	925	770	82	86	17.60	14.20	15.20	95	78	86	60
N. C.....	1.15	1.44	353	419	375	84	88	18.00	15.50	15.90	95	82	88	70
S. C.....	1.15	1.30	242	244	219	87	87	18.00	17.80	17.46	95	90	88	85
Ga.....	1.50	1.50	368	350	293	90	88	17.30	18.00	17.74	90	88	87	80
Fla.....	1.35	1.36	61	63	52	92	87	18.70	17.00	16.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	1.13	1.36	3,178	3,848	3,838	91	90	14.50	11.10	12.76	86	78	75	74
Ind.....	1.00	1.28	1,764	1,800	2,194	88	88	14.70	12.40	12.44	70	74	78	65
Ill.....	.85	1.25	1,806	2,450	3,168	87	91	14.80	13.30	12.76	60	70	81	54
Mich.....	1.28	1.28	3,011	2,520	3,004	93	92	12.20	12.60	13.12	90	84	77	85
Wis.....	1.75	1.48	4,364	3,848	3,301	95	93	9.40	10.10	12.84	99	88	84	96
Minn.....	1.89	1.54	3,294	2,490	2,265	96	92	6.30	6.50	8.04	105	91	84	93
Iowa.....	1.34	1.41	3,899	4,440	4,511	96	95	10.30	9.00	9.32	95	86	82	79
Mo.....	.70	1.14	1,848	1,800	3,115	79	88	14.10	13.20	10.60	65	63	80	44
N. Dak.....	1.45	1.27	528	388	403	94	91	5.00	5.20	5.96	108	90	90	91
S. Dak.....	1.70	1.29	821	552	514	96	92	5.80	5.90	6.64	110	92	90	92
Nebr.....	1.69	1.40	2,133	1,675	1,591	93	93	7.10	7.50	7.86	100	80	85	89
Kans.....	1.51	1.30	2,492	1,350	1,988	88	90	8.40	12.70	8.56	73	75	83	66
Ky.....	.95	1.25	699	674	919	83	86	17.40	15.90	14.26	80	55	84	66
Tenn.....	1.20	1.42	907	1,089	1,117	85	86	18.60	15.70	14.56	86	75	84	66
Ala.....	1.31	1.59	262	286	268	86	88	14.80	14.50	13.66	130	90	89	78
Miss.....	1.45	1.57	281	293	275	83	87	12.70	12.10	11.58	110	88	85	85
La.....	2.05	1.74	332	240	235	89	89	12.50	12.60	12.06	103	90	90	.....
Tex.....	1.75	1.41	735	464	444	89	86	9.80	11.00	10.80	.....	.....	78	.....
Okla.....	1.13	1.18	493	382	388	81	87	8.90	10.40	7.96	95	76	.....	80
Ark.....	1.15	1.40	350	384	363	85	87	12.90	12.00	11.30	95	85	86	70
Mont.....	2.00	1.80	1,372	1,188	1,109	94	94	7.80	8.40	9.80	120	95	94	93
Wyo.....	2.30	2.18	1,104	912	819	100	97	9.20	7.50	9.16	112	100	96	95
Colo.....	2.40	2.29	2,328	1,824	1,707	95	91	8.40	8.40	9.58	100	95	89	100
N. Mex.....	2.50	2.35	510	399	387	92	90	10.30	13.00	11.32	.....	.....	.....	100
Ariz.....	3.20	3.27	454	540	350	93	92	12.50	11.50	10.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	2.75	2.89	1,116	909	943	96	95	8.00	8.50	8.30	90	97	95	98
Nev.....	3.25	2.57	803	646	587	98	96	10.30	9.00	9.64	.....	.....	.....	99
Idaho.....	2.65	2.94	1,868	2,044	1,879	96	96	6.50	6.90	7.66	125	88	94	86
Wash.....	2.20	2.27	1,751	1,794	1,620	97	94	9.70	10.20	11.90	105	97	96	90
Oreg.....	2.00	2.11	1,716	1,732	1,578	97	95	9.00	8.40	9.46	106	63	89	90
Cal.....	1.95	1.77	5,242	3,600	4,017	90	94	7.20	13.30	10.74	98	97	95	97
U. S.....	1.42	1.40	68,604	64,116	65,987	92.1	91.7	11.91	11.89	12.04	80.9	77.3	80.1	74.4

<sup>1</sup> Production compared with a full crop.<sup>2</sup> Thousands; 000 omitted.

TABLE 15.—*Grass crops and stock hogs: Condition Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

States.	Alfalfa.		Bluegrass seed.		Millet.		Kafir corn.		Canadian peas.		Cowpeas.		Stock hogs.			
	Production. <sup>1</sup>				Condition Sept. 1.								No. for fattening, per cent of 1913.	Condition Sept. 1.		
	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.		1914	1913	10-year average.
	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
Maine.....					92	89			95	92			98	99	98	99
New Hampshire.....					97	88							96	99	100	99
Vermont.....					95	88			95	88			98	99	98	99
Massachusetts.....					94	88			92				95	98	99	98
Rhode Island.....					93								97	99	99	99
Connecticut.....					94	87							95	98	99	100
New York.....	95	90			93	82			89	84		82	98	98	99	98
New Jersey.....	96	90			93	84			90		90	89	100	97	95	97
Pennsylvania.....	90	88			93	87			90		92	87	103	97	97	98
Delaware.....	90	92			78				94	80	87	87	102	95	93	96
Maryland.....	87	86			78	83			85	80	84	86	105	96	93	96
Virginia.....	75	88	76		71	84			70		75	85	105	95	95	96
West Virginia.....	85	87	93	87	83	83			83	78	84	85	102	97	94	97
North Carolina.....	83	86			85	86			77	81	81	83	105	94	94	94
South Carolina.....	80	90			83	82			69	83	83	83	107	96	90	93
Georgia.....	81	86	66		87	86			88		90	86	102	95	93	94
Florida.....											88	87	105	93	90	91
Ohio.....	85	88	100	85	79	87			85	84	82	88	99	95	95	96
Indiana.....	85	88	70	80	69	85			65	84	76	84	100	94	91	94
Illinois.....	85	89	60	84	58	83	50	78	65	84	63	82	100	92	90	95
Michigan.....	98	87		79	90	84			88	79	81	82	105	97	95	96
Wisconsin.....	98	89	98	80	90	86		87	84	82	79	85	100	97	96	97
Minnesota.....	140	89	98	84	93	88			90	85	80	88	92	89	90	96
Iowa.....	97	90	87	82	86	87			85	88	85	87	95	92	71	92
Missouri.....	76	86	65	77	61	78	83	78	65	79	66	80	100	92	90	94
North Dakota.....	115	89			90	80			92			76	120	94	98	98
South Dakota.....	140	87			86	84			93			85	96	91	88	95
Nebraska.....	90	84			84	81	86	81	50			82	95	87	87	95
Kansas.....	85	81	80	76	88	71	83	76	79		75	79	95	93	94	95
Kentucky.....	74	85	90	77	77	82			76	81	83	85	100	93	93	94
Tennessee.....	80	87	95		82	85			70		84	86	105	93	89	93
Alabama.....	85	84			80	86			82		89	84	104	93	92	93
Mississippi.....	77	82			84	85			78		83	84	105	94	91	92
Louisiana.....	80	85			85				75		79	84	100	89	88	92
Texas.....	90	78			86	73	92	78	80	80	89	77	110	92	95	95
Oklahoma.....	75	78			72	73	75	78	75		77	77	105	93	93	95
Arkansas.....	90	85	60		76	80	86	79	75		75	81	105	88	87	88
Montana.....	105	96			98	87			86	92			135	99	99	98
Wyoming.....	101	95			60	87			92				125	98	100	99
Colorado.....	107	89			90	79	93	77	101	92	98	90	110	98	98	99
New Mexico.....	99	90			94	76	96	77	94	76	91	78	112	98	95	97
Arizona.....	97	94			82	98	102	92			90	82	100	92	95	98
Utah.....	95	91			110	94			100		97	92	105	99	100	100
Nevada.....	102	98											100	99	98	100
Idaho.....	95	96			95	98			94	92		92	110	98	96	99
Washington.....	96	95							85	91	87	91	105	99	99	99
Oregon.....	88	94				87			88	90		92	110	99	99	99
California.....	98	95					96	89	80	87	95	89	102	96	95	98
U. S.....	93.8	89.2			82.1	79.4	84.5	78.8					100.8	93.4	89.8	94.6

<sup>1</sup> Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 16.—Apples: Forecast and price Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Forecast from condition.		Final estimates.		Price to producers, per bushel.				
	Sept. 1, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1914.	1913	1912	Aug. 15.			Sept. 15.	
					1914	1913	1912	1913	1912
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
Maine.....	6,300	5,500	3,000	5,400	52	65	79	75	55
New Hampshire.....	1,800	1,700	800	2,200	96	95	74	96	65
Vermont.....	2,600	2,500	700	2,600	70	110	80	105	60
Massachusetts.....	3,500	3,000	2,300	3,300	80	105	85	100	80
Rhode Island.....	300	300	300	300	85	92	120	100	100
Connecticut.....	1,900	1,800	2,100	1,700	85	75	80	60	72
New York.....	42,300	36,000	19,500	44,000	65	72	65	75	50
New Jersey.....	2,900	3,000	2,100	1,700	50	73	70	63	60
Pennsylvania.....	20,600	19,500	10,200	12,700	52	80	65	78	56
Delaware.....	400	400	200	400	40	60	50	55	55
Maryland.....	3,300	3,300	1,300	2,600	50	70	50	100	50
Virginia.....	12,300	12,300	5,200	15,000	42	60	42	65	42
West Virginia.....	10,600	10,300	1,000	10,300	50	100	48	105	41
North Carolina.....	7,600	7,200	3,000	7,600	50	73	65	75	65
South Carolina.....	700	700	300	600	92	115	87	115	100
Georgia.....	1,700	1,700	900	1,400	68	96	68	85	80
Ohio.....	11,700	10,500	4,800	10,600	75	98	65	95	55
Indiana.....	4,000	4,000	6,600	4,200	78	60	65	60	64
Illinois.....	3,600	4,100	8,200	5,800	100	61	70	60	70
Michigan.....	14,600	13,100	8,900	17,200	50	50	58	50	50
Wisconsin.....	2,300	2,500	4,000	2,000	80	65	84	55	65
Minnesota.....	800	900	1,800	700	140	70	135	60	116
Iowa.....	1,900	2,500	7,100	1,500	110	59	99	60	87
Missouri.....	10,200	11,700	7,900	19,200	70	60	50	63	48
South Dakota.....	200	200	300	200	130	100	127	93	100
Nebraska.....	1,700	2,200	2,300	2,800	100	80	85	85	85
Kansas.....	3,600	4,200	2,700	6,700	100	100	60	110	60
Kentucky.....	7,900	7,100	6,900	9,600	68	70	56	65	56
Tennessee.....	7,100	5,900	3,900	8,900	50	65	49	75	55
Alabama.....	1,400	1,200	900	1,200	70	85	83	76	84
Mississippi.....	400	400	400	400	.....	98	87	100	91
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	92	100	140
Texas.....	400	400	300	500	500	110	110	110	100
Oklahoma.....	1,300	1,200	1,100	1,700	100	93	78	100	78
Arkansas.....	4,300	4,000	4,000	5,100	80	75	70	80	76
Montana.....	900	900	800	900	100	125	106	100	80
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	150	.....	125	.....
Colorado.....	3,700	4,400	3,300	3,100	80	82	85	85	88
New Mexico.....	800	900	600	800	105	105	130	100	100
Arizona.....	100	100	100	100	120	160	200	190	204
Utah.....	800	800	600	700	70	100	89	85	75
Nevada.....	200	200	200	300	150	185	.....	180	110
Idaho.....	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,700	92	92	100	85	80
Washington.....	7,600	7,600	6,900	7,700	78	95	80	87	65
Oregon.....	3,300	3,300	3,500	4,100	78	85	80	84	73
California.....	5,400	5,300	3,000	5,700	80	90	85	100	70
United States.....	220,200	210,300	145,400	235,200	68.6	75.2	67.5	76.5	62.2

TABLE 17.—*Fruits: Condition Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.*

State.	Apples.		Peaches.				Grapes.		Pears.		Water-melons.		Cantaloupes.		Cranberries.		Tomatoes.	
	Cond. Sept. 1.		Production. <sup>1</sup>		Quality.		Cond. Sept. 1.		Cond. Sept. 1.		Production. <sup>1</sup>		Production. <sup>1</sup>		Cond. Sept. 1.		Cond. Sept. 1.	
	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	1913	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.
Maine.....	83	62					85		80	79					87	78	92	88
New Hampshire.....	78	62	5	74	82	85	75		65	82					87	77	88	87
Vermont.....	75	63					85	82	70	79					76		91	88
Massachusetts.....	86	63	20	55	85	89	96	86	80	80	85	80	88	80	95	76	94	85
Rhode Island.....	77	64	45	58	88	90	93	80	80	84	80		78	85	98	78	94	85
Connecticut.....	75	66	43	67	87	86	90	81	73	83	84	81	80	81	85	85	94	88
New York.....	73	54	20	60	87	87	89	81	57	87	80	83	78	95	85	91	84	87
New Jersey.....	86	59	95	59	88	91	95	83	83	66	85	81	87	80	84	76	84	83
Pennsylvania.....	80	57	67	50	90	89	90	77	77	67	86	76	88	78			89	83
Delaware.....	81	61	76	43	90	86	95	81	50	55	90	78	90	80			78	78
Maryland.....	81	61	86	52	89	78	94	77	75	62	82	75	84	75			79	78
Virginia.....	78	54	69	47	82	70	90	76	63	53	80	74	78	76			74	81
West Virginia.....	87	52	77	45	83	77	86	69	66	50	81	70	80	73			83	82
North Carolina.....	81	57	81	55	87	65	91	79	70	54	85	77	84	75			81	83
South Carolina.....	73	53	87	57	88	61	87	77	72	59	86	74	80	72			74	81
Georgia.....	75	54	89	62	83	66	90	79	74	58	93	82	86	75			81	85
Florida.....			75	66	80	68			67	57	74	82	68	75			77	82
Ohio.....	60	44	57	42	83	78	93	76	65	61	81	73	82	77			84	84
Indiana.....	39	48	61	48	78	80	87	79	56	58	75	79	77	80		77	75	80
Illinois.....	28	42	65	42	83	82	80	78	55	47	66	79	69	80			60	83
Michigan.....	72	54	43	54	90	83	92	80	79	68	89	80	88	80	85	75	91	84
Wisconsin.....	49	61					88	82	71	62	83	81	86	79	90	78	88	86
Minnesota.....	42	70					80	81			80	75	86	78	80		89	84
Iowa.....	18	52	59	30	77	80	84	86	55	40	83	81	82	82			82	83
Missouri.....	47	47	63	39	78	67	76	72	59	41	72	70	70	70			58	75
North Dakota.....											75	70	75				78	76
South Dakota.....	50	70					84	76			84	78	80	77			86	78
Nebraska.....	35	56	32	37	74	56	72	72	59	50	80	71	80	71			78	73
Kansas.....	42	46	51	40	77	60	63	68	62	40	80	71	82	69			65	68
Kentucky.....	64	52	90	49	85	69	88	77	73	52	88	75	85	75			76	85
Tennessee.....	74	51	88	48	91	60	82	70	62	48	88	78	84	77			78	85
Alabama.....	67	52	77	56	86	62	85	75	66	58	91	80	84	75			77	84
Mississippi.....	60	52	72	56	81	66	82	73	68	57	92	79	84	73			74	83
Louisiana.....	47	55	45	61	70	70	85	78	70	66	83	80	81	79			71	81
Texas.....	62	59	23	58	80	80	73	73	53	61	81	77	80	76			72	73
Oklahoma.....	53	58	10	58	70	62	61	68	35	52	79	73	76	72			54	66
Arkansas.....	67	55	60	60	85	76	82	71	60	48	83	78	80	77			72	77
Montana.....	77	82								79		80		77			76	79
Wyoming.....		76									80		83				98	82
Colorado.....	75	67	82	49	90	92	95	77	89	56	93	85	93	85			95	82
New Mexico.....	86	67	76	54	90	78	88	74	80	70	93	80	90	78			89	74
Arizona.....	80	75	85	71	93	94	87	85	82	82	88	91	90	92			87	86
Utah.....	99	76	100	69	98	94	97	86	85	68	97	89	95	88			96	92
Nevada.....	65	72	90	57	90	95	96		62	59	100		100	83			100	82
Idaho.....	79	78	80	63	95	94	81	86	77	76	78	90	85	89			74	84
Washington.....	80	79	81	73	93	92	90	88	81	81	86	86	83	85			80	81
Oregon.....	75	76	88	70	95	94	90	90	79	79	84	85	82	86			77	84
California.....	86	78	94	74	95	89	90	88	84	81	95	89	97	90			91	89
United States.....	61.9	53.6	63.0	54.3	83.7	74.0	88.9	82.5	67.4	64.2	81.8	77.3	83.7	77.4	88.8	77.0	78.5	80.5

<sup>1</sup> Production compared with a full crop.

TABLE 18.—Vegetables and miscellaneous: Condition, Sept. 1, 1914, with comparisons.

State.	Cab- bages.		Onions.		Beans (dry).		Lima beans.		Broom corn.		Sugar cane.		Sor- ghum.		Sugar beets.		Hops.		Pea- nuts.	
	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	7-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.	1914	10-year average.	1914	8-year average.
	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.
Maine.....	91	88	89	87	92	87	92	88	92	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Hampshire..	92	84	90	84	91	87	85	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	90	88	83	89	93	87	100	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts..	93	84	96	81	93	84	93	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island..	96	83	90	81	95	80	94	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut....	95	86	91	82	92	84	92	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	85	80	89	83	85	84	88	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	70	79	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey....	90	82	84	84	86	84	86	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania..	88	81	86	86	89	83	92	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	80	82	87	84	90	.....	91	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	76	77	82	84	87	81	84	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	81
Virginia.....	63	80	70	88	65	80	73	82	70	81	.....	.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia..	78	82	76	88	83	84	80	81	.....	79	.....	.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.	69	80	78	88	75	84	77	84	.....	.....	83	83	83	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	83
South Carolina.	66	79	70	86	68	80	75	81	.....	.....	86	86	80	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	82
Georgia.....	70	82	78	86	84	84	83	84	.....	.....	85	87	87	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	87
Florida.....	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	87	84	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	88
Ohio.....	77	85	80	86	81	84	83	85	82	81	.....	.....	82	85	85	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	62	78	74	84	70	78	69	79	76	.....	.....	.....	72	83	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	49	77	83	83	51	78	56	79	75	78	.....	.....	58	81	92	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	89	83	90	83	82	82	84	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	84	92	87	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	86	82	88	83	90	86	92	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	86	90	88	93	87	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	80	82	86	85	88	86	93	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	87	89	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	68	78	78	83	80	82	80	82	77	86	.....	.....	82	85	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	45	68	64	79	52	72	55	71	62	76	.....	.....	61	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota..	80	78	83	80	90	80	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota..	78	77	80	81	75	82	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	68	69	76	76	78	78	78	78	87	80	.....	.....	85	82	90	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	57	65	78	75	68	72	71	71	83	72	.....	.....	86	80	90	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	64	79	76	88	68	81	68	80	73	82	.....	.....	80	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	70	82	78	89	74	82	72	83	81	82	.....	.....	82	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	82
Alabama.....	72	80	78	86	76	83	78	85	81	83	86	86	86	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	86
Mississippi....	65	77	77	85	.....	81	68	82	67	86	80	87	83	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	85
Louisiana.....	68	76	81	84	90	81	83	81	.....	81	91	86	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	89
Texas.....	65	68	79	80	82	75	82	73	88	76	83	81	92	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	79
Oklahoma.....	47	58	75	74	65	66	60	64	77	71	.....	75	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	72
Arkansas.....	58	72	76	84	70	74	68	73	75	84	79	82	80	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	80
Montana.....	86	90	86	91	82	92	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	85	89	93	86	92	92	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	92	87	92	89	95	86	97	87	90	80	.....	.....	95	83	95	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico....	92	81	93	84	95	81	92	67	94	.....	.....	.....	95	80	95	.....	.....	.....	75	71
Arizona.....	90	87	91	88	90	83	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	90	.....	87	.....	.....	89	89
Utah.....	95	90	96	94	95	90	95	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	92	99	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	94	90	96	93	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	83	90	86	94	82	91	84	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington....	83	84	88	89	84	88	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	91	88	92	.....	.....
Oregon.....	75	89	88	91	81	90	82	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	92	78	90	.....	.....
California.....	91	90	93	92	91	88	95	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	91	90	91	95	91
U. S.....	78.4	80.7	81.9	84.4	84.5	83.6	81.2	83.8	78.1	75.0	81.8	89.1	79.7	82.2	92.5	89.8	77.8	87.9	85.5	84.3



## PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

TABLE 19.—Prices paid to producers of farm products, by States.

State.	Aug. 15, 1914.										Sept. 1, 1914.					
	Hogs.		Beef cattle.		Sheep.		Milch cows.		Horses.		Butter.		Eggs.		Chickens.	
	1914	average.	1914	average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	4-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.	1914	5-year average.
	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Dol-lars.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine.....	8.10	7.60	7.50	7.15	5.10	4.42	60.00	49.78	200	201	31	30	30	28	14.4	14.7
N. Hampshire.....	9.00	8.22	8.00	6.80	7.00	5.83	60.00	54.48	170	180	33	31	32	30	16.0	14.2
Vermont.....	8.10	7.18	5.80	5.17	4.10	3.62	58.00	47.30	170	164	31	30	27	27	14.3	13.4
Massachusetts.....	10.50	8.43	8.00	6.67	.....	.....	80.00	52.25	250	210	36	34	38	34	19.5	16.8
Rhode Island.....	9.30	8.38	.....	.....	4.25	.....	76.00	68.12	250	230	85	33	34	36	17.0	18.0
Connecticut.....	11.30	9.00	9.60	8.37	8.50	7.00	72.00	62.97	200	211	34	33	33	34	18.0	16.4
New York.....	8.70	7.50	6.50	5.42	4.50	4.25	65.40	54.50	172	180	31	29	29	27	16.2	15.1
New Jersey.....	8.30	8.38	8.00	6.33	5.00	4.67	76.50	61.25	170	174	33	32	31	29	18.7	17.6
Pennsylvania.....	8.90	7.92	7.70	6.15	5.60	5.55	63.80	50.42	180	173	30	28	26	24	15.7	13.5
Delaware.....	9.10	7.50	6.20	5.60	5.50	4.30	53.00	45.20	130	140	.....	26	25	23	15.0	14.5
Maryland.....	8.20	7.98	7.00	5.78	5.50	4.53	55.00	40.62	137	150	26	25	23	22	16.0	14.7
Virginia.....	8.20	7.12	6.50	4.90	4.50	3.80	48.90	37.08	146	139	23	23	21	19	14.8	13.9
West Virginia.....	8.20	7.40	6.70	5.10	4.50	3.85	54.00	41.45	146	140	25	23	21	20	14.1	12.9
North Carolina.....	8.40	7.42	5.40	4.20	4.70	4.38	39.50	33.48	155	149	24	23	20	18	13.3	11.6
South Carolina.....	7.80	7.38	4.80	3.78	5.70	4.60	42.00	38.35	173	176	25	25	20	20	12.8	12.2
Georgia.....	8.20	6.98	4.70	4.02	4.20	4.25	39.30	32.70	160	156	24	24	20	19	13.9	12.7
Florida.....	7.10	6.35	5.40	4.98	5.90	5.33	46.00	40.35	145	146	33	31	25	24	17.5	14.2
Ohio.....	8.90	7.88	7.30	5.82	4.50	3.65	63.00	49.68	158	166	27	24	22	20	13.3	12.0
Indiana.....	8.90	7.85	7.20	5.58	4.10	3.58	55.60	46.20	141	151	24	22	20	19	12.3	11.1
Illinois.....	8.80	7.60	7.50	5.80	4.50	3.82	62.50	50.65	142	154	27	24	19	17	13.2	11.2
Michigan.....	8.40	7.58	6.60	5.12	4.70	4.25	61.00	46.15	172	173	26	24	22	20	13.0	11.2
Wisconsin.....	8.30	7.30	6.40	4.60	4.90	3.90	74.90	49.28	172	172	29	26	21	19	12.7	11.7
Minnesota.....	8.00	7.18	6.10	4.45	4.90	3.90	63.40	43.85	155	162	27	25	21	18	11.4	10.4
Iowa.....	8.50	7.50	7.80	6.02	5.10	4.00	64.80	49.62	149	164	26	24	20	16	11.8	10.3
Missouri.....	8.20	7.38	6.90	5.62	4.10	3.75	58.00	45.65	115	126	23	21	17	15	11.6	10.4
North Dakota.....	7.10	6.62	6.20	4.35	5.10	4.48	65.50	46.50	136	147	23	22	19	17	11.6	10.3
South Dakota.....	7.80	7.00	6.90	5.10	5.20	4.18	66.60	46.30	124	135	25	23	18	17	10.2	9.2
Nebraska.....	7.20	7.18	7.60	5.62	5.70	4.35	70.00	48.50	130	131	23	21	17	15	11.0	9.7
Kansas.....	8.40	7.35	7.40	5.52	5.20	4.32	62.80	46.75	118	128	24	22	17	15	10.1	9.4
Kentucky.....	8.00	7.32	6.30	4.85	3.80	3.50	49.00	39.20	121	131	21	19	16	15	12.0	11.1
Tennessee.....	7.70	6.90	5.90	4.18	3.90	3.52	46.10	36.65	137	145	18	18	16	16	11.8	10.8
Alabama.....	7.20	6.90	4.50	3.35	4.70	3.82	39.20	31.05	138	138	23	21	18	17	13.2	11.6
Mississippi.....	6.70	6.68	4.50	3.48	4.00	3.32	40.20	31.10	125	121	22	21	17	17	12.9	11.5
Louisiana.....	6.80	6.10	6.00	4.12	5.80	4.18	40.00	33.10	110	96	29	26	19	18	14.0	13.2
Texas.....	7.40	6.85	5.60	4.32	4.60	4.22	57.00	42.80	92	94	23	21	17	15	10.7	9.6
Oklahoma.....	7.90	7.18	5.80	4.40	4.60	4.35	55.00	42.45	98	107	23	21	16	14	10.1	9.0
Arkansas.....	6.40	6.12	4.90	3.70	3.60	3.55	42.10	30.88	98	111	23	21	16	16	11.0	10.2
Montana.....	7.50	7.52	6.50	5.93	5.10	4.43	80.00	57.25	122	141	30	31	26	29	13.2	14.2
Wyoming.....	8.50	7.32	7.80	5.12	5.80	4.80	83.00	58.12	92	94	27	28	25	26	10.6	14.3
Colorado.....	8.10	7.42	6.50	5.22	5.50	4.68	70.00	54.30	105	120	28	28	26	25	14.0	13.4
New Mexico.....	7.20	7.45	6.40	5.20	5.40	4.37	59.50	50.32	65	82	34	31	29	28	14.0	14.0
Arizona.....	7.90	7.63	6.20	5.07	3.80	4.13	94.00	60.00	101	112	34	34	31	31	19.4	17.0
Utah.....	7.30	7.12	6.00	5.10	5.40	5.02	68.20	46.82	120	115	30	29	22	23	13.1	13.4
Nevada.....	8.30	8.17	6.10	6.50	5.20	4.17	80.00	69.50	140	135	36	36	37	34	22.0	20.2
Idaho.....	7.70	7.42	6.10	5.22	4.40	4.18	78.00	56.32	110	142	27	30	22	27	12.0	12.4
Washington.....	7.90	8.12	6.60	5.58	5.10	4.58	80.00	62.82	123	150	31	31	29	29	13.8	13.8
Oregon.....	7.90	8.02	6.10	5.60	4.50	4.42	68.00	54.28	98	121	33	31	27	27	13.7	12.6
California.....	8.20	7.20	6.40	5.62	5.10	4.50	70.00	54.02	127	145	29	30	29	28	16.0	14.5
United States.....	8.11	7.30	6.47	5.08	4.87	4.31	60.72	46.48	135.21	142.69	25.3	24.3	21.0	19.1	12.7	11.6

TABLE 20.—Averages for the United States of prices paid to producers of farm products.

Product.	Aug. 15.					Sept. 15.		July 15.		
	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1913	1912	1914	1913	1912
Hogs.....per 100 lbs.	\$8.11	\$7.79	\$7.11	\$6.54	\$7.78	\$7.68	\$7.47	\$7.72	\$7.81	\$6.64
Beef cattle.....do.	6.47	5.91	5.37	4.39	4.64	5.92	5.35	6.38	5.98	5.17
Veal calves.....do.	8.08	7.53	6.62	5.93	6.29	7.73	6.83	7.80	7.46	6.33
Sheep.....do.	4.87	4.32	4.26	3.98	4.68	4.23	4.11	4.75	4.20	4.21
Lambs.....do.	6.26	5.50	5.60	5.25	5.70	5.51	5.49	6.55	6.05	5.74
Milch cows.....per head.	60.72	54.78	46.11	42.26	42.77	55.78	46.79	59.67	54.80	45.41
Horses.....do.	135.00	141.00	142.00	141.00	148.00	141.00	141.00	137.00	143.00	142.00
Honey, comb.....per lb.	.135	.138	.137	.136	.135	.138	.135	.135	.139	.139
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	.187	.158	.188	.160	.195	.158	.187	.185	.159	.189
Peanuts.....per lb.	.049	.049	.050	.053	.045	.049	.048	.052	.051	.049
Apples.....per bu.	.69	.75	.68	.73	.74	.76	.62	.91	.86	.82
Peaches.....do.	1.05	1.26	1.08	1.38	1.11	1.36	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.12
Pears.....do.	.99	1.10	1.06	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.00	1.20	1.30	1.12
Beans.....do.	2.54	2.11	2.40	2.20	2.27	2.08	2.38	2.22	2.22	2.47
Sweet potatoes.....do.	.98	.99	1.02	1.07	.83	.90	.89	.94	.89	1.13
Tomatoes.....do.	.92	.96	1.00	1.16	1.00	1.04	.89	1.67	1.61	1.27
Onions.....do.	1.38	1.05	1.00	1.16	1.00	1.04	.89	1.70	1.62	1.14
Cabbages.....per 100 lbs.	1.74	2.15	1.88	2.47	1.89	1.79	1.25	2.66	2.64	2.29
Clover seed.....per bu.	8.76	9.37	9.80	9.65	7.53	7.31	9.39	8.12	9.78	10.64
Timothy seed.....do.	2.43	2.01	3.20	6.52	.....	2.13	2.09	2.32	1.94	5.96
Alfalfa seed.....do.	6.81	7.96	8.58	.....	.....	7.42	9.02	6.92	8.20	8.32
Broom corn.....per ton.	91.00	91.00	83.00	72.00	142.00	106.00	77.00	88.00	57.00	85.00
Cotton seed.....do.	20.16	20.24	18.02	20.45	.....	21.07	17.61	22.78	21.37	19.04
Hops.....per lb.	.200	.....	.188	.365	.....	.209	.198	.147	.148	.289
Paid by farmers:										
Clover seed, per bu.	10.39	11.94	11.78	.....	.....	10.22	11.61	9.79	12.12	12.82
Timothy seed, per bu.	3.17	2.76	3.89	.....	.....	2.84	3.06	2.99	2.57	6.59
Alfalfa seed, per bu.	7.79	10.06	10.07	.....	.....	8.96	10.52	8.29	9.41	10.07
Bran.....per ton.	27.24	25.10	27.41	25.92	25.19	26.59	26.82	26.36	24.65	28.41

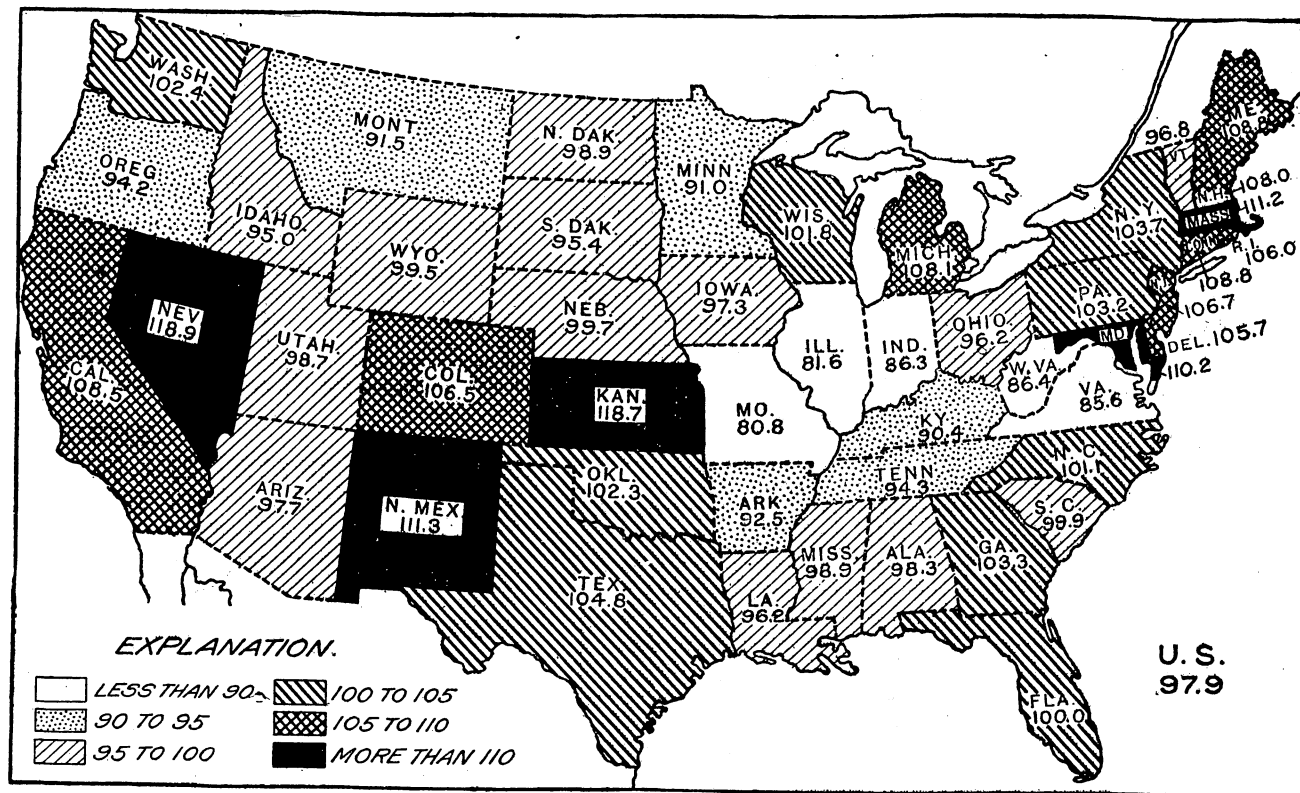
TABLE 21.—Range of prices of agricultural products at market centers.

Products and markets.	Sept. 1, 1914.	Aug., 1914.	July, 1914.	Aug., 1913.	Aug., 1912.
Wheat per bushel:					
No. 2 red winter, St. Louis.....	\$1.10 - \$1.11½	\$0.80 - \$1.14	\$0.76 - \$0.91	\$0.84½ - \$0.92½	\$0.98 - \$1.12
No. 2 red winter, Chicago.....	1.12 - 1.13	.85½ - 1.16	.77½ - .95½	.84 - .90½	1.00 - 1.07½
No. 2 red winter, New York.....	1.19 - 1.19	.95 - 1.22	.88½ - 1.02½	.94½ - .97	1.07 - 1.10
Corn per bushel:					
No. 2 mixed, St. Louis.....	.79 - .79½	.77½ - .87	.67 - .77½	.69½ - .78½	.71½ - .80½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.79½ - .80½	.74 - .86	.67½ - .76	.68½ - .78½	.73½ - .83
No. 2 mixed, New York.....	.88½ - .88½	.82 - .93½	.....	.....	.81½ - .83
Oats per bushel:					
No. 2, St. Louis.....	.50 - .50½	.34 - .50	.35 - .38½	.44 - .39½	.29½ - .39½
No. 2, Chicago.....	.48 - .49	.33½ - .48½	.34½ - .39½	.39½ - .43½	.31 - .35
Rye per bushel: No. 2, Chicago.....	.96 - .96½	.67 - 1.01	.55 - .72	.61 - .70½	.68 - .75½
Baled hay per ton: No. 1 timothy, Chicago.....	14.50 - 15.00	15.00 - 18.50	14.50 - 18.00	16.50 - 19.00	15.00 - 22.00
Hops per pound: Choice, New York.....	.35 - .37	.35 - .37	.35 - .38	.19 - .20	.23 - .30
Wool per pound:					
Ohio fine unwashed, Boston.....	.25 - .26	.25 - .25	.24 - .25	.20 - .21	.23 - .25
Best tub washed, St. Louis.....	.32 - .33	.32 - .33	.32 - .33	.29 - .30	.35 - .36
Live hogs per 100 pounds: Bulk of sales, Chicago.....	9.05 - 9.45	7.90 - 9.90	8.50 - 9.50	7.75 - 9.00	7.50 - 8.65
Butter per pound:					
Creamery, extra, New York.....	.31½ - .32	.28½ - .32	.26½ - .29½	.26½ - .30	.26 - .27½
Creamery, extra, Elgin.....	.28 - .30½	.28 - .30½	.26 - .28	.26 - .27½	.25 - .25
Eggs per dozen:					
Average best fresh, New York.....	.30 - .37	.27 - .36	.24 - .31	.27 - .36	.24 - .32
Average best fresh, St. Louis.....	.21½ - .21½	.19 - .21½	.18 - .19	.14 - .17	.15½ - .19½
Cheese per pound: Colored, <sup>1</sup> New York.....	.16 - .16½	.14½ - .16½	.14 - .14½	.13½ - .15½	.15 - .16½

<sup>1</sup> F. o. b. afloat.<sup>2</sup> September colored—September to April, inclusive; new colored May to July, inclusive; colored August.

TABLE 22.—*The equivalent in yield per acre of 100 per cent condition on Oct. 1 in each State.*

State.	Corn.	Buck- wheat.	Pota- toes.	Sweet pota- toes.	Tobac- co.	Flax.	Rice.	Cotton.
	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Maine.....	50.0	34.5	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	50.0	32.0	162	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	50.0	28.0	160	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	50.0	23.5	150	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	44.0	.....	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	51.0	22.0	142	.....	1,850	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	46.0	27.5	126	.....	1,470	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	44.2	27.0	132	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	49.4	25.2	122	137	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	39.0	23.0	123	148	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	42.5	22.0	122	146	870	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	30.6	23.0	111	121	900	.....	.....	310
West Virginia.....	37.4	27.0	118	129	900	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	22.4	22.0	100	115	820	.....	31.8	330
South Carolina.....	22.0	.....	107	114	940	.....	30.5	310
Georgia.....	17.5	.....	94	105	900	.....	33.0	264
Florida.....	16.0	.....	110	124	930	.....	30.0	170
Ohio.....	46.0	24.5	118	131	1,080	.....	.....	.....
Indiana.....	45.0	21.5	120	132	1,040	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	44.0	22.5	116	126	930	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	41.5	20.4	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	42.5	19.5	140	.....	1,470	15.5	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	40.0	20.5	134	.....	.....	12.0	.....	.....
Iowa.....	44.0	20.0	130	127	.....	12.4	.....	.....
Missouri.....	38.0	19.5	107	125	1,160	9.6	.....	390
North Dakota.....	32.0	.....	125	.....	.....	11.1	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	34.0	.....	104	.....	.....	10.5	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	35.5	22.5	105	120	.....	10.1	.....	.....
Kansas.....	32.0	18.0	101	127	.....	9.2	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	34.2	.....	102	112	1,030	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	31.0	19.3	98	109	920	.....	.....	275
Alabama.....	20.2	.....	100	112	700	.....	34.5	255
Mississippi.....	22.5	.....	110	114	.....	.....	36.5	295
Louisiana.....	25.5	.....	92	104	590	.....	38.0	290
Texas.....	28.5	.....	92	110	820	.....	39.5	255
Oklahoma.....	31.5	.....	109	128	.....	13.0	.....	280
Arkansas.....	26.5	.....	102	119	820	.....	43.0	281
Montana.....	34.0	.....	175	.....	.....	12.1	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	28.5	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	26.0	.....	160	.....	.....	9.5	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	31.5	.....	125	185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	36.5	.....	120	155	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	35.0	.....	194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	35.0	.....	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	34.5	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	33.5	.....	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	32.0	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	41.0	.....	150	180	.....	.....	54.0	.....
United States.....	35.0	25.6	132.4	116.5	1,004	11.3	39.2	279.9



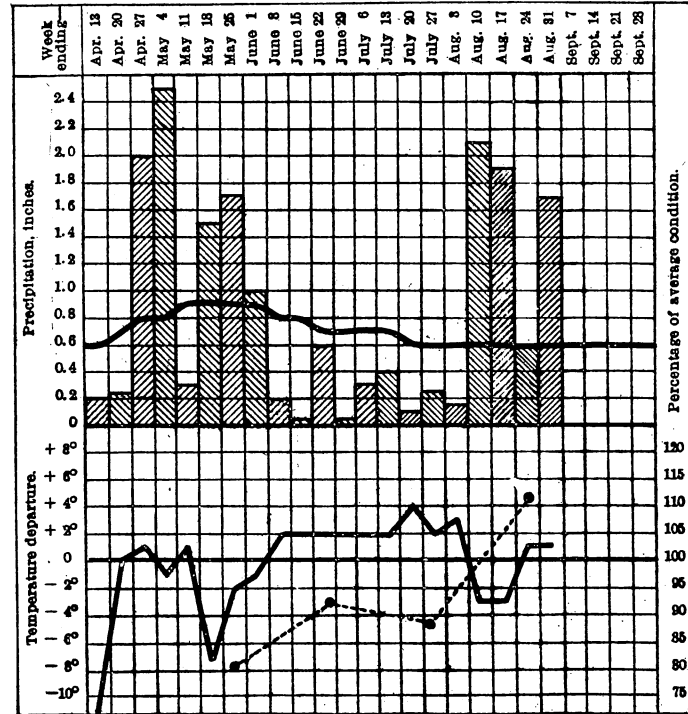
Crop conditions September 1, 1914: Composite of all crops (weighted), 100 representing the 10-year average (not normal) condition on August 1.

## COTTON REGION.

Western Section: Texas and Oklahoma.

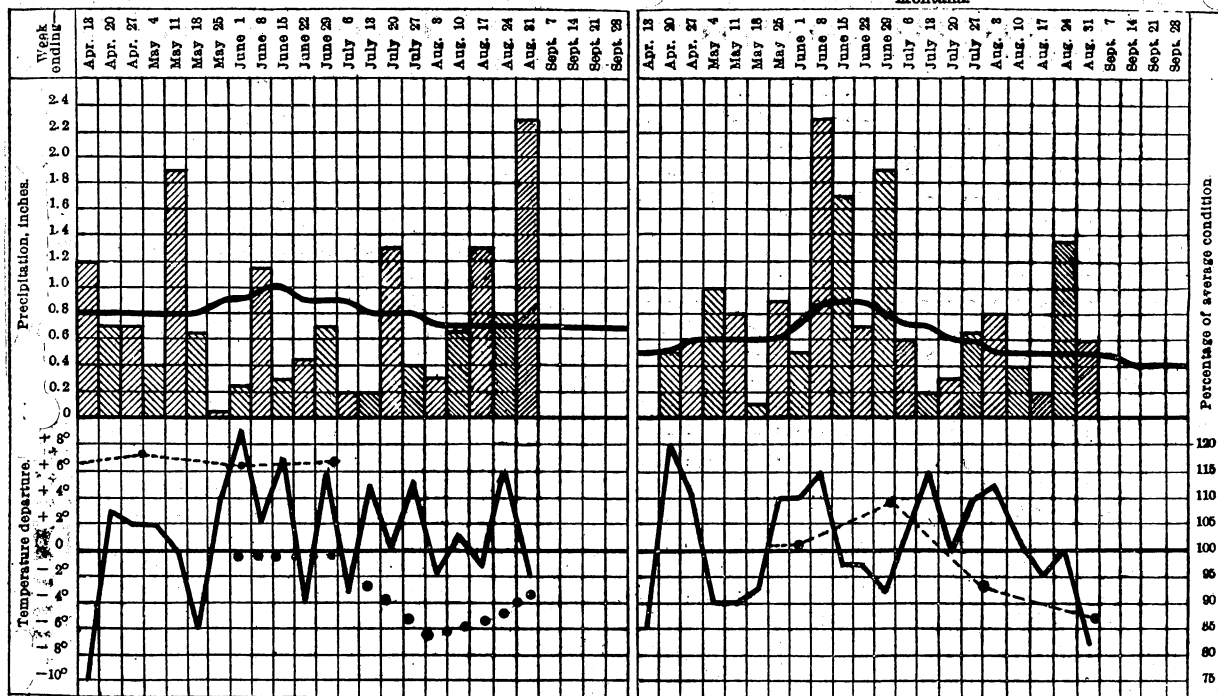
**DIAGRAMS SHOWING WEEKLY  
WEATHER CONDITIONS AND  
THE PROGRESS OF CROPS IN  
THE PRINCIPAL COTTON,  
CORN, AND WHEAT REGIONS,  
FOR THE SEASON APRIL 6 TO  
DATE.**

The diagrams shown on this and the following page indicate graphically by weeks the progress of the season's weather as compared with the normal in the several principal crop-growing districts, especially the cotton, and corn and wheat regions. They also show the percentage of the average condition by months, when available, of the corn, wheat, and cotton crops on the dates and for the States indicated on each chart, as reported by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



Eastern Section: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Spring wheat region: Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.



Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

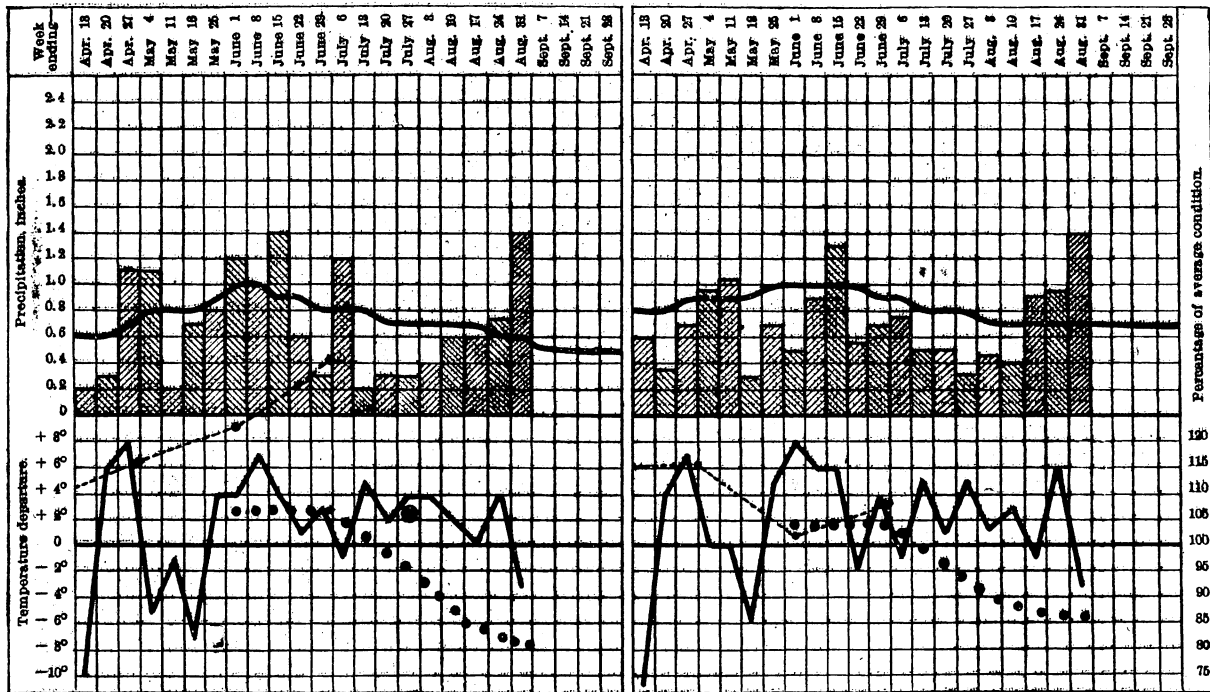
The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram, the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of wheat on the dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 per cent being indicated by the figures on the right.

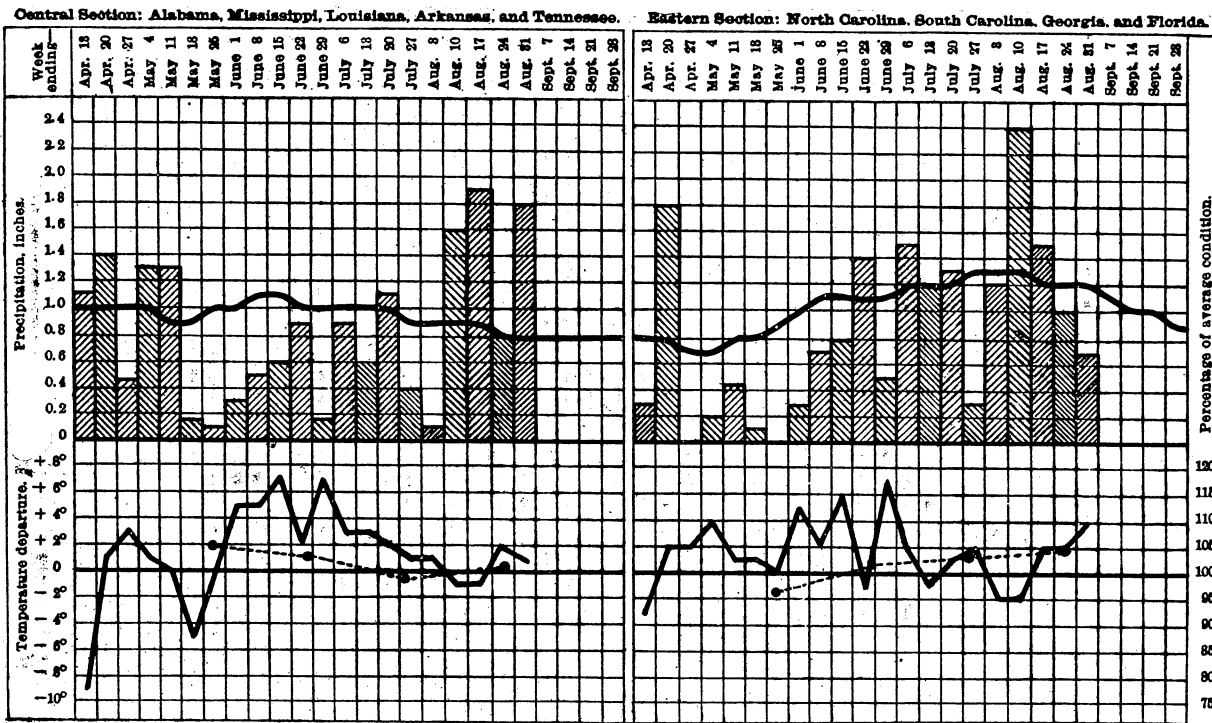
●●●● Average condition of corn 10 August 1.

## CORN AND WHEAT REGIONS.

Western Section: South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Central Section: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas.





Shaded blocks in upper part of each diagram show average weekly precipitation as indicated by figures at left, and the heavy solid line indicates the normal weekly precipitation.

The weekly temperature departures from the normal are shown by the heavy black line in the lower part of each diagram, the amount of departures, in degrees, being indicated by the figures on the left. The percentage of the average condition of cotton on the dates indicated, is shown by the dotted line, the amounts above or below 100 per cent being indicated by the figures on the right.